The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 23, NO. 13 — RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1904. — TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

NOW

FOR YOUR STRAW HAT

Don't try to look pleasant in last year's straw hat. You can't do it.

The hot weather has sent men scrambling for lighter headgear. Luckily we had our straw hats all ready, and we got them out in a jiffy.

To-day every new style is out.

We are not confined to any one maker's shapes. We gather the best from all.

The smart hats this season are the new shapes in Sennet and Split Straws Mackinaws, Milan Braids, etc., etc.

We have all width of brims and height of crowns.

Come here with your Straw Hat notions.

We start our price range at 25 cents and go by easy steps up to $1.00 and $1.50. Panamas $7 and $8.

P. F. SEIBEL.

THE HUB CLOTHING STORE, RHINELANDER, WIS.

If Good Goods is any Inducement;

If a Large Assortment is any Object;

If Fair Treatment is any Consideration;

We ought to have your shoe trade, for when you talk about MEN'S SHOES Keith's Konqueror, at the price, leads them all. When you talk about a FIRST-CLASS shoe for Women the celebrated "Ultra" surpasses them all. As we are writing this a lady comes in for a pair of Ultras. She says the shoe she has on is an Ultra and she has worn it two years and it is in as good shape as when first worn. Then you know we have in the line of Girls' and Children's Shoes MOLONEYS. That stands for perfection.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

Sponges, Syringes, Soaps, Combs and Brushes,

PERFUMERY, FANCY AND TOILET ARTICLES.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED.

F. E. KRETLOW, Pharmacist.

At Clearing Up Prices.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

We have a few cutters left, also two or three heating stoves which we will close out at your own figures in order to make room for the new goods which are dow on the way here. We have many bargains.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

MAKES VALUABLE FIND

Oneida County Farmer Turns Up Box of Old German Coins While Plowing.

While engaged in plowing his field Tuesday afternoon, Charles Utze, a farmer residing south of the city, discovered a small tin box which had been turned up by the plow in its course through the soil. Mr. Utze picked up the box, and was about to throw it aside, when the weight of the article attracted his curiosity. After several vain attempts to raise the cover he was obliged to carry to his house, some rods distance and there with the assistance of a hammer banged away at the clasp until he had forced it open. Imagine the man's surprise when he found that the old tin receptacle contained thirty-three German coins of the Schlechwig-Scherwin series, all date of 1843. The pieces were nearly of gold, the values ranging from one dollar up. The real money value of the find figures in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty dollars, while to a seeker of rare coins the collection would be worth ten times that amount. How the money came to be found in the field is a mystery, but a few are of the opinion that it was either lost or buried there by German trappers, who were up through this territory years and years ago, as members of the old Hudson Bay Company.

Mr. Utze was in the city yesterday and had a few of the coins in his possession. He says that he will bring in the entire collection Saturday to be left at some leading business place for exhibition.

Milwaukeeans To-Morrow.

The Milwaukee merchants and manufacturers started out Monday morning for their fourth annual excursion which is to occupy the entire week and covers much of the central and northern part of the state. Rhinelander is the northernmost point visited and according to the itinerary the special train will reach here Friday, June 17th, at 12:20 p. m. over the "Soo" line from Tomahawk and will remain till 3:30, turning southward over the Northwestern to Antigo. Arrangements have been made by the local business men to meet the visitors numbering about sixty, at the train with carriages and conduct them around the city. These excursions are made with a view to establishing closer relations between the wholesale and retail interests of the state and this in turn tends to broaden public spirit. Most of these visitors have heard that Rhinelander is a thrifty, enterprising city; to-morrow they will know it from personal observation.

Coming Soon.

The Kennedy Stock Co. will, without a doubt, be the best 10, 20 and 30 cents show that that has ever come to Rhinelander. The company carries special scenery for all of their plays. The company opened their engagement in the New Opera House at Merrill last Monday evening by presenting the "Octoroon" in a very creditable manner to a packed house. The piece and its rendition by the company so pleased the audience that people went to the box office between acts and bought tickets for the next evening's performance and the house was more than half sold out for the next night by the time the show was over. Their specialties are very good of which the turn done by the Flamme sisters deserves special mention and is alone well worth the price of admission. The company appears Monday next when they will open their engagement by presenting the "Octoroon."

Death of Mrs Kuehl.

After an illness covering a period of several months, Mrs. Kuehl passed away at her home on Oneida avenue Tuesday afternoon. She was numbered among the older residents of the city and was a woman of refinement and of a retiring disposition. The death of her husband followed a few months later by that of her youngest daughter Erna were losses from which she never recovered and her health has since gradually declined. She leaves two daughters, Miss Elma and Tillie, and two sons Louis and Edmund. The funeral will take place tomorrow forenoon at 10 o'clock at the Episcopal church.

Special Excursion Rate to Colorado, Utah and the Black Hills.

Via the Northwestern Line. Beginning June 1st excursion tickets will be sold to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Hot Springs, Deadwood, Lead and Custer, S. D., etc., good to return until October 31. A splendid opportunity is offered for an enjoyable vacation trip. Several fine trains via the Northwestern R'y.

Very Low Rates to Indianapolis, Ind.

Via the Northwestern Line. Excursion tickets will be sold with favorable return limits on account of National Prohibition Convention to be held June 28 to 30. For dates of sale, etc., apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. jo-23

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

Eleven Pupils Finish the High School Course Last Week.

The Commencement exercises of the Rhinelander High school, class of 1904, was held at the opera house Thursday evening. This class is one of the largest yet graduated consisting of five girls and six boys. The customary speech was omitted and the entire class given an opportunity to deliver their essays; this, with the interspersion of musical selections constituting the entire program.

While it is impossible to give a reproduction of the excellent thoughts put forth by the eleven graduates it may be said that there was a predominance of practical ideas with enough sentiment to indicate many high ideals.

The following were the subjects dealt with:

Should the Forests be Preserved—Webster Brown.

Development of the Philippines—Arthur Chatterton.

Education of the English and the American Girl—Lillian Foster.

Who Owns the Nation—Roy Markham.

The American Fad—Florence McRae.

Warnings of History to the Republic—Arthur Langdon.

Class Prophecy—Signa Segerstrom.

Theodore Roosevelt—Edward Malone.

Social Settlements—Grace Davis.

Samuel Adams—Douglass Anderson.

Mementos—Vina Desmore.

Following the program the graduates were presented with their diplomas by Supt. F. A. Lowell.

Catholic Mission Closed.

Last Sunday evening marked the closing of the Catholic mission conducted by the Dominican Fathers Moran and Rochbank, which had been in progress for one week at St. Mary's church. To all appearances the week proved a success in more cases than one, hundreds packing the church at each service, and as many received communion. The series of sermons delivered by the Fathers in the evenings were listened to with deep interest, not only by Rhinelander's Catholics but by scores of outsiders as well, followers of various religious beliefs. Both men are able and eloquent talkers and during their years of mission work throughout the United States have gained a wide reputation in the lecture field. On Sunday afternoon and evening, the papal blessing, which these priests have through his Holiness Pius X, the authority to give, was bestowed upon the congregation. From here the Fathers went to Eagle River where they are engaged in a like work this week.

Familiar Character Dead.

W. O. Scott, familiarly termed "Scotty," who for some time had been a well known character about the city, died early Sunday morning as the result of a severe hemorrhage. Since last winter the man had been in poor health and a greater share of the time was obliged to remain in bed. When his condition would allow he made a scant living by doing odd jobs. He was about forty years old, a good natured, honest fellow, and was his own worst enemy in the fact that he hankered for strong drink. He came here from the Dakotas where he had worked for some years on the big wheat farms. It is said that he was at one time quite well to do. Telegrams bearing the tidings of his death were sent to his people, who live in Illinois and to two brothers one at Chicago and the other a passenger locomotive engineer on the Rock Island road with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo. The latter mentioned brother replied to the message, saying to bury the body in this city and forwarded forty dollars to cover expense. Word was also received from the other relatives stating that such arrangements would be satisfactory. The funeral was conducted yesterday afternoon from Hildebrand's undertaking rooms and interment made in Forest Home cemetery.

Houses Are Scarce.

The demand for houses in the city continues to exist and grow greater as the days go by and if present indications are any criterion, we feel safe in saying that some active building work will be witnessed here this summer. New arrivals assert that it is next to impossible to either rent or purchase suitable living quarters at the present time. People who own houses in the city refuse to sell, only at figures which seem fabulous, and generally out of reach, so that new comers with means find is about as cheap to build. It is difficult to secure desirable locations, and lots on the extreme outskirts of the city are commanding good prices. This fact however, means that the town is booming and perhaps has never before enjoyed such prosperous days.

Excursion Tickets to Wausau, Wis.

Via the Northwestern Line, will be sold June, 17 and 18, limited to return until June 20, account of Annual Convention Fraternal Order of Eagles. Apply to agents Chicago & Northwestern R'y. jo-13

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES

Next Week at the Congregational Church.—Several Talented Speakers to Take an Active Part.

The Shaw-Stauffer Evangelistic meetings already announced, will begin in the Congregational church next Monday evening, June 20 and continue ten days. Two meetings will be held daily at 3 and 7:45 p. m.

The afternoon meetings will be in charge of Rev. Stauffer, and will appeal to christian people in the deepening of the religious life. The evening meetings will be of a popular character in general charge of Rev. Shaw.

The Rev. W. A. Shaw, pastor of North Side Congregational church, Milwaukee, has been called "The Cyclone of Pulpit Power" by Dr. J. B. Brushingham of Chicago.

It is certain that he is exceptionally well fitted by nature, training and experience to influence his fellow men deeply by the art of public speech.

He is Scotch-Irish and possesses in a marked degree the virility of the former and the vivacity and keen wit of the latter race. He is intensely earnest, eloquent, dramatic in delivery, witty and practical.

In short he has a perfect combination of those qualities which make him a popular speaker in the best sense of the word. By means of his inimitable wit he makes the sins and follies of men appear ridiculous and disgracefully mean, and paints the Christian virtues in such glowing colors as to winmen in spite of themselves to Him who is their most perfect embodiment.

Rev. Henry Stauffer, pastor of Hanover street Congregational church, is of a different type but equally strong in his appeal to men. He preaches a strong practical Gospel with intense spiritual fervor and is thoroughly modern in thought and method.

Mr. R. H. Roper of the Moody Institute is a singing Evangelist of rare power. His solos will be a marked feature of the meetings. He will organize a large chorus choir.

Special meetings will be held for boys and one social purity meeting for men only. The moral possibilities of such a campaign are unlimited; and the management earnestly solicits the co-operation of every citizen who is interested in the public wel are in order that the last two weeks of June may become memorable in the history of our city because of the large number of persons who were induced to begin the Christian life and because of the new and vigorous impulse which every good cause received.

Miss Rogers Graduates.

Miss Olive Rogers, daughter of Ed. Rogers a recent resident of this city, graduated last week with High honors from the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., High school. The Sault Ste. Marie News says the following in regard to the young lady:

Olive M. Rogers was born in Merrill, Wis., July 15, 1883. She moved to Rhinelander in the same state, and pursued her school work in that city up to her junior year in the High school.

In 1902 Miss Olive came to the "Soo" and in September of that year enrolled in the High school, smiling pleasantly on the Latin-German-French course.

Miss Rogers has been prominent in High school social circles and has always taken an active part in the school theatricals, having considerable talent in this line.

She was a member of the motto committee and was valedictorian of her class.

Miss Rogers will pursue a course in a commercial school previous to entering the U. of M. where she will specialize in the languages.

A Continual Strain.

Many men and women are constantly subjected to what they commonly term "a continual strain" because of some financial or family trouble. It wears and distresses them both mentally and physically, affecting their nerves badly and bringing on liver and kidney ailments, with the attendant evils of constipation, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, low vitality and despondency. They cannot, as a rule, get rid of this "continual strain," but they can remedy its health-destroying effects by taking frequent doses of Green's August Flower. It tones up the liver, stimulates the kidneys, insures healthy bodily functions, gives vim and spirit to one's whole being, and eventually dispels the physical or mental distress caused by that "continual strain." Trial bottle of August Flower, 25c; regular size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

Rhinelander Boy Successful.

Paul Berg received word this week that in an examination for railway mail clerk which he underwent last March at Stevens Point, he successfully passed with an average of 92. Those who are familiar with the rigid examinations required for the above position can rightly congratulate Paul, knowing that his head possesses gray matter, a little above the common every day kind. He is the clerk at the Rapids Hotel but will no doubt be called shortly to enter Uncle Sam's services.

JUSTICE DISPENSED.

Kalasinski is Held on Bail.—Busy Day in Municipal Court.

Friday was an unlucky day for the defendants in a trio of cases that came before Judge Browne in the municipal court. The examination of Chas. Kalisinski charged with assault with intent to kill, was the principal case. Kalasinski it will be remembered is the man who was supposed to have done the shooting in a saloon near the "Soo" depot on the night of Oct. 25th, whereby John Hughson was wounded while assisting officer Gleason in attempting to quell a row. Kalasinski was arrested near Stevens Point a few days ago after having eluded the officers for several months. Attorney Carpenter of the firm of Park & Carpenter, of that city, appeared for the defendant. On the evidence submitted the court held Kalasinski for appearance at circuit court on $300 bail which was secured.

Frank Carnitzki was found guilty of dispensing intoxicating liquor to minors and paid the sum of $10 and costs.

Ed. Gardner, charged with assault on Supt. Lowell at a school gathering May 27th, was also fined.

Bradley Estate Apportioned.

Judge Halsey last week sustained the decision of County Judge Carpenter of Milwaukee by which Mrs. Marie H. Bradley, the widow of William H. Bradley, will be given her dower interest of one-third in the estate, notwithstanding she was unprovided for in decendent's will and William Turner Bradley, adopted son, will receive one-sixth of the personality as residuary legatee and another one-sixth as heir-at-law. Edward Bradley and James W. Bradley, brothers of decendent, will receive each one-sixth. It is probable that they will carry the case to the supreme court.

Mr. Bradley provided in his will that his personal property be divided equally among his widow, Emma A. Bradley, his two brothers and his adopted son. Mrs. Bradley died in Nov., 1902. Mr. Bradley remarried two days before his death without making a new will. By the decision it is held that Mr. Bradley died intestate as far as the one-fourth devised to his first wife was concerned.

Walsh-McIsaac Wedding.

At St. Mary's church yesterday morning occured the marriage of Miss Molly Walsh, daughter of P. Walsh of this city and Mr. Archie McIsaac of Cavour. Rev. Father Schultz officiated at the ceremony which was performed in the presence of a large number of the young couple's friends. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Walsh while Fred Coffey acted in the role of best man. After the services the party was driven to the Walsh home on the South side where they partook of an elaborate wedding breakfast.

The bride has made Rhinelander her home for several years and is well known to nearly all our people. She received her education in the local schools and during the past few years has been engaged in teaching. The groom, Mr. McIsaac is a prominent logger of this vicinity having for some winters past operated at Cavour. He has made this city his headquarters part of the time and is a man well liked by all who claim his acquaintance.

Mr. and Mrs. McIsaac, we understand will make Milwaukee their home. The New North in common with their host of friends joins in wishing them a career of happiness and prosperity.

Healthy Mothers.

Mothers should always keep in good bodily health. They owe it to their children. Yet it is no unusual sight to see a mother, with babe in arms, coughing violently and exhibiting all the symptoms of a consumptive tendency. And why should this dangerous condition exist, dangerous alike to mother and child, when Dr. Boschee's German Syrup would put a stop to it at once? No mother should be without this old and tried remedy in the house—for its timely use will promptly cure any lung throat or bronchial trouble in herself or her children. The worst cough or cold can be speedily cured by German Syrup; so can hoarseness and congestion of the bronchial tubes. It makes expectoration easy, and gives relief and refreshing rest to the cough-racked consumptive. New trial bottles, 25c; large size, 75c. For sale by J. J. Reardon.

Lots For Sale.

Lots now on sale in Moen's Park at Roosevelt. Parties desiring a good and convenient location summer cottage are invited to on us. FARM LAND COMPANY, my5-Jul5. Rhinelander, W

Rhinelander vs. Bessemer.

The Rhinelander base ball team go to Bessemer Sunday, a game having been secured with that city. The local boys are in fine condition and expect to make a good showing.

NEW NORTH.

Rhinelander Printing Co.

RHINELANDER - WISCONSIN

People are still getting killed in folding beds. It may yet be necessary to put folding beds on the list with toy pistols.

If it were not for the annual spring and summer floods some of these western rivers would have a hard time keeping on the maps.

A Chicago woman is suing for divorce because her husband hasn't smiled in seven years. Presumably his face now wears a broad grin.

The Kansas crops have been ruined by floods, and will be obliterated by insects. And yet the Kansas crops will be moved on time, and as usual, this year.

Liberty bell has halted at St. Louis on the present journey, but it could travel half way round the world on territory belonging to the United States.

The Scotch and English are themselves responsible for the loss of the golf championship to an American. They ought to have kept the game to themselves if they wanted to be safe.

Arts that are fierce enemies to the boll weevil are being brought to this country from South America. In a few years there will be wild appeals for somebody to discover how we may get rid of the arts.

Susan B. Anthony asserts that American women know nothing of the value of money. That appears to be true when it is remembered that so many of them throw it away in fancy prices for worthless foreign noblemen.

They tell us the value of the year's farm products in the United States is approximately $4,500,000,000. Thus the gentlemen who at sundry times dream of forming a great cooperative monopoly to control the products of the farm may make some estimate of the size of the job they are so fond of undertaking.

A New York woman is suing the Standard Oil company for the modest little sum of $50,000,000, and the chances are ten to one that her attorneys are working on a contingent fee. It is becoming a rather popular form of gambling in the legal profession, but, like all other gaming, it has its ups and downs.

The foreign residents of Tangier evidently do not take either the British or the French view of the results of the sending of American warships to that port. The correspondent of the London Times cables that the American ships have brought a feeling of security among the foreign residents, who express the hope that they will not be withdrawn until the bands of Moorish bandits have been broken up.

That wheat is taking the place of rice as the principal article of food in Japan and China is a conclusion arrived at by consultation of statistics, and the reason is to be found in the development of wheat fields hitherto left to the growth of grass, as in Canada, Australia and Russia. The more wheat is raised the more will be used, the larger yield keeping the price down, and as it is the finest grain grown, it is bound to take the place of all others.

The governor of Missouri and the authorities of St. Louis county are to be congratulated upon their fearless vindication of law and their courageous stand for public decency in preventing the Spanish bullfight advertised to take place in an arena near the world's fair grounds on Sunday. The Spanish bullfight has no place on American soil. Having driven Spain from this hemisphere we should not countenance or tolerate the transplanting of her most brutalizing and degrading amusement in any state in the union.

Far away in the mountains of the Canadian northwest, on the borders of the Canadian national park, near Banff, a bed of fine anthracite has been discovered which is from six to ten feet thick. It has been traced about ten miles. Such a deposit of hard coal will be of much use to Canada in many ways. So the development of the dominion goes on steadily and Canadian prospects are excellent. The more Canada flourishes the better for the United States. Our neighbor to the north cannot prosper without benefit to this country.

In the newly-awakened national consciousness of the Mormon peril, the fact is beginning to dawn that the strength of the Mormon people is in their industrial system, rather than their religion. Without a business basis, this queer religious cult would have dissolved into insignificance long ago. It is this feature that makes the Mormons dangerous in our present-day United States. The Mormon church is a great commercial and industrial power. Its commercial greatness holds the people together, and gives them a solidarity that defies all reforming political influences.

The Michigan physician who puts the annual money loss to the United States from typhoid fever at $50,000,000 is far from setting forth the full truth. He reaches his estimate by assuming $1,000 as the average value of the lives and he omits all account of money spent in care of nonfatal cases. The real value of the lives lost might more properly be rated at $5,000, and at least $100 on the average must be spent on victims who recover. On this calculation, assuming that the physician is correct, the annual loss to the country from typhoid is nearly $300,000,000.

Notwithstanding the fact that the czar, who took the first active steps toward the international conference that established The Hague tribunal, is now at war, the Mohonk conference is justified in congratulating humanity on this step toward universal peace. Men continued to fight out their disputes long after the institution of courts, and they continue to do so, but that does not signify that courts have not been a great factor in civilization. And so with nations. We are taking the first steps out of international barbarism toward international peace and order.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

It is announced that Dominic J. Murphy, commissioner of pensions under Cleveland, has been elected by the Panama canal commissioners as secretary of that body.

The secretary of the treasury notified the St. Louis Exposition company that unless the first payment on the government loan is met promptly on June 15, he will take charge of the gate receipts.

A nolle prosse has been entered by the government in the two remaining indictments against Harrison J. Barrett, former law clerk of the post office department, growing out of the postal investigation.

George A. Knight, California; Senator Beveridge, Indiana; Harry Stillwell Edwards, Georgia; Joseph B. Cotton, Minnesota; Harry S. Cummings, Maryland, will make speeches in the republican national convention seconding the nomination of President Roosevelt.

Forty-three members of the honorary board of Filipino commissioners to the Louisiana Purchase exposition reached Washington, and from that point will begin their tour of the United States as the guests of the government.

Attorney General Philander C. Knox, of Pittsburg, has been selected to fill the place in the United States senate made vacant by the death of Matthew Stanley Quay. He will not retire from the cabinet, however, until December.

THE EAST.

The stealing of $50,000 worth of diamonds from hotel guests was followed by recovery of the jewels and arrest of two employes.

The arrest of Mrs. Hannah Elias was effected at her home in New York by the police, who battered down her door. She is charged with extortion of nearly $700,000 from John R. Platt.

The convention of Delaware democrats at Dover instructed the national delegates for Judge Gray. The action is contrary to his wishes.

In a statement Mrs. Hannah Elias, of New York, says that she had never blackmailed John R. Platt or anyone in her life.

The arrest is announced of Thomas F. Kennedy, alias William H. Warren, in New York, charged with having raised a draft of $10 to $10,000.

The multi-millionaire, Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago, died of heart failure at the Vanderbilt cottage in Bar Harbor, Me. Mr. Leiter was long identified with the growth of Chicago. His fortune is estimated at from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. He held an executive power in many financial institutions. He was 70 years of age.

The Connecticut prohibition state convention made nominations for state officers, for congress and for presidential electors. Fred C. Platt, of New Britain, was nominated for governor.

At Troy, N. Y., the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute main building was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will exceed $200,000.

WEST AND SOUTH.

A part of the business section of Johnstown, O., was destroyed by fire, about a dozen buildings being burned. The loss is estimated at from $75,000 to $100,000.

At East St. Louis, Ill., Ben Garrett was arrested on the charge of having killed Mrs. Maria Cantatecos, at Boiden, I. T., on May 28. He confessed, but claims self-defense.

The great camp of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees and the great hive of the Ladies of the Modern Maccabees began their sessions at Battle Creek, Mich. The former order now has a total of 126,500 members.

Candidate Augustus Zehring, recently nominated by the anti-Johnson democrats of the Twenty-first Ohio district for congress, declines absolutely to stand as the nominee, and unequivocally indorses the candidacy of Congressman Theodore E. Burton, republican.

The venerated revolutionary relic, the Liberty bell, arrived in St. Louis from Philadelphia in response to the petition of 90,000 public school children of that city, and will remain until the close of the world's fair. It is estimated that over 50,000 school children formed a portion of the immense throngs that greeted the bell when it entered the grounds.

The University of Illinois, the University of Wisconsin and other institutions held commencement exercises.

A bishop of the Mormon church in Fruitland, N. M., J. R. Ashcroft, was killed while blasting rock.

Near Victor, Col., two battles were fought between troops and union miners and one miner was killed. Talk of lynching is rife. Adjt. Gen. Bell is in command and is determined to round up all strikers. Martial law has been proclaimed in Teller county. Eight masked men wrecked the office of the Record at Victor, smashing the machinery and driving the employes out of town.

A man named Meinshock, who shot and killed Mary Dowdrey in Cincinnati, died at the city hospital from the effects of morphine which it is said he swallowed shortly after killing the woman.

An aged negro woman, Mrs. Miller, confessed on her deathbed in Keokuk, Ia., that she had trained Pleasant Cousins, an old colored man, with a piece of gaspipe in Burlington in 1901. The woman killed Cousins for his money and afterward rifled the body.

An order was issued by the Citizens' Alliance at Cripple Creek barring all members of labor unions from the mining district, declaring that members must quit their organizations or suffer deportation. The Portland mine, employing union men, was closed by the military and a test case in the federal court will result.

A band of cowboys in Colorado killed in battle one of the trio of bandits that held up a Rio Grande train near Parachute.

A total of 27 persons were injured in an accident on the Mason City & Clear Lake Electric line as they were returning to Mason City, Ia., from the last camp fire of the state G. A. R. encampment.

Close of the jubilee at the University of Wisconsin came with the conferring of degrees on 361 students and honorary degrees of LL.D. on 40 distinguished guests.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is rumored that the Vladivostok squadron has effected a junction with the Port Arthur fleet.

A Russian brigade, commanded by Gen. Stakelberg, marching in the direction of Port Arthur, suffered a reverse near Wafangtien and retired to Tashichiao.

American marines have been landed by Rear Admiral Chadwick at Tangier to protect the Belgian legation. The sultan has granted, at least in part, the demands of Raisuli.

An Japanese attack, by land and sea, on Port Arthur by Japanese, was repulsed with severe losses, according to reports from Liaoyang sent to London by a news agency.

An official statement says that no negotiations are taking place between Russia and Turkey concerning the passage of the Black sea fleet through the Dardanelles.

Eight torpedo boats were sent by Admiral Togo to inspect the Port Arthur harbor. The Russian fire killed two sailors.

A force of Japanese fell on the Russians at Siametze and repulsed them, inflicting a loss of two officers and 100 men.

LATER NEWS.

High water has caused the death of nine persons in the Indian Territory.

Ernest Russell, of La Pointe, Wis., was terribly mangled by an explosion of dynamite.

Mrs. J. C. Wilson, of Knoxville, Tenn., died from the effects of a bite by a black spider.

A general strike of all freight handlers throughout the country is threatened.

Russia is making preparations to build fortifications around St. Petersburg.

J. Pierpont Morgan is sick in Italy.

Fifteen meat dealers were arrested in Philadelphia for selling preserved meats.

The Russian minister at Berne Switzerland, M. V. V. Jadroski, was shot in a street and seriously injured about the head. His would-be assassin was arrested.

Two infernal machines were found on the night of June 7, concealed in tabacco boxes, in the Tharskoye Selo palace, where the Russian emperor is now residing. One of the machines was in the dining room and the other was in the audience chamber. The mechanism in each was working when they were discovered.

The czar of Russia has sent to the New York Stock Exchange a magnificent solid silver gift as a token of his imperial appreciation of the courtesy of the exchange in listing the recent war loan.

The executive board of the Western Federation of Miners of Colorado decided to appeal to President Roosevelt to investigate the conditions in Colorado.

Three thousand shoe makers in Chicago have returned to work after a lockout of six weeks, agreeing to open shop.

At Superior, Wis., George Bishop shot and killed Miss Laura Lee and then killed himself.

Two Italians are arrested in New York for counterfeiting.

Eighteen buildings in the village of Nahma, Mich., are destroyed by fire.

Iowa Masons decide that hereafter saloonkeepers shall not be eligible to join the order.

Three Muscatine, Iowa, boys are arrested for attempting to blackmail Peter Musser, a wealthy lumberman.

Lawrence Hutton, author and essayist, died at Princeton, New Jersey.

Alexander Dowie was barred from all the hotels in London.

The world's fair people are trying to get Raisuli, the Moroccoan bandit as an exhibition.

A race war between negroes and whites is threatened in Canton, O.

The steamer Canada was sunk in collision in the St. Lawrence river near Sorel, Canada. Four passengers were drowned.

Agnes Preston, of Chippewa Falls, Wis., became a raving maniac because of a love affair.

The statement that bombs were found in the Russian palace is denied.

An explosion in a sewer in Chicago killed four workmen and demolished a frame building.

Senator Cockrell of Missouri was thrown to the ground by a boy on a bicycle in Washington and severely injured.

Rockefeller will consolidate practically all ore producing mines in the United States; consolidation is a stupendous one.

Ninety-one Victor, Col., deported miners sent out from their state on a special train, in charge of half hundred Colorado militiamen, were literally dumped into Kansas and left destitute upon the prairies.

Gilbert P. Doge, a livery keeper, shot and killed his wife and Mrs. Maude McKinney in a the principal business street of Pueblo, Colo.

Abner McKinley, brother of the late president, was found dead in a chair in his home at Somerset, Pa. His death came without warning to his family.

Earl Grey, lord lieutenant of Northumberland, has been appointed to succeed the Earl of Minto as governor-general of Canada.

TWIN CITY MARKETS.

Minneapolis, June 11.

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 94c; No. 2 northern, 94c; July, 91c. Oats—No. 3 white, 42c. Corn—No. 3, 48c. Rye—No. 2, 71c. Barley—No. 2, 40c. Flax—$1.03. Butter—Creamery, extras, 16@17c; creamery, firsts, 14@15c; dairy, fancy, 13@14c. Poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 7@9c. Hay—Uplands, fancy, $8.50.

St. Paul, June 11.

Cattle—Steers, $4.15@4.80; cows, $2.00@4.00. Hogs—$4.50@4.70. Sheep—muttons, $3.00; lambs, $5.01.

FIERCE ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR

CITY BOMBARDED FOR SEVEN DAYS BY JAPANESE.

THE NEWS IS VERY MEAGER

Western Portion of the Stronghold Said to Have Been Destroyed by Shells—Japs Lose Heavily in Fight Near Haicheng.

London, June 13.—According to the Rome Tribuna's Chefoo correspondent, Port Arthur has been bombarded incessantly for the last seven days. All the western portions of the town, it is stated, have been destroyed. Several Russian warships have been damaged, the Japanese squadron backing up the land assaults, but keeping out of range of the fort guns.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg by way of Paris announce that, despite the semi-official assurances that nothing of exceptional gravity has occurred at Port Arthur in the last few days, the wildest rumors continue to circulate at the Russian capital. According to these rumors, the Japanese already have occupied the advance defense works. The Russians are reported to have blown up the battleships Retvizan, Czarevitch and Pallada to prevent their capture.

Great Naval Battle Reported.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—Rumors are in circulation here to the effect that a great naval battle has taken place off Port Arthur in which two Russian and four Japanese battleships were sunk. No confirmation of the rumor can be obtained.

Battle Seven Miles from Forts.

Chefoo, June 13.—Chinese arriving from Port Arthur state that a battle was fought June 9 within seven miles of the inner forts of Port Arthur. The Japanese fleet supported the Japanese army from the east coast of Liaotung peninsula. Conditions in Port Arthur are said to be unchanged.

Heavy Loss by Japanese.

Haicheng, Manchuria, June 11.—(Delayed in transmission.)—A flanking movement of the Japanese around the Russian left from Fengwangcheng June 9 was repulsed with a loss of two whole battalions. A large Japanese force moved out in the morning along the Fengwangcheng and Haicheng road. The Russians had a force strongly posted in a ravine 20 miles southeast of Haicheng. The Japanese were preceded by two battalions, who walked into the Russian ambuscade. They received a murderous rifle and artillery fire at close range and were wiped out, only one or two escaping. The main Japanese force, which was greatly superior to the Russian force, tried to outflank the Russians, who drew off without losing a man. The Japanese closing in found the ravine vacant, save for their own dead.

Russian Losses at Nanshan.

Tokio, June 12.—The Military commission assigned to bury the Russian dead in the battle of Nanshan hill at Kinchou, May 26, presented its final report Sunday. It was found that ten Russian officers and 664 men who fell in the battle had been carefully buried and 20 men were buried by the outposts, making the total number of killed left behind by the Russians 704.

Japs Lost 300 Men.

Liaoyang, June 13.—Ensign Mariloff, who has returned from the battle of Saimatza, fought on June 7, says that the Japanese lost about 300 men.

Couldn't Effect Junction.

London, June 13.—The Standard's correspondent at St. Petersburg says he hears that a telegram from Vice Admiral Skrydloff states that on June 7 he went within 20 miles of Port Arthur with the Vladivostok fleet and there ran into a fog. He found several Japanese torpedo boats and two battleships, which attacked him fiercely and inflicted some damage. The Russians returned the fire, but as none of the Port Arthur ships appeared Vice Admiral Skrydloff returned to Vladivostok, where he arrived Friday morning.

NO HOTEL FOR DOWIE.

The Famous Zion Leader Is Unable to Secure Accommodations in London.

London, June 13.—John Alexander Dowie arrived here Saturday morning from Holland and made a tour of the hotels, accompanied by his wife and son and escorted by deacons, in search of accommodation. Everywhere he met with refusal, as the hotel managers are afraid of a repetition of the rowdyism which marked Dowie's former stay here. Ultimately, being unable to find lodging, Dowie proceeded to the Zionist headquarters. These have been connected with the police telephones, in anticipation of a possible onslaught by the mob.

Texas Girl Shoots Straight.

Austin, Tex., June 13.—Miss Kate Sexdry, aged 22, shot and killed Nelson Prowse, her brother-in-law. She said she killed Prowse to protect her sister's life. She was admitted to bail. Prowse was foreman of the Austin Statesman office.

Bathers Drowned.

Barton, Wis., June 13.—George Johann and Martz Wilkins, both 15 years old, were drowned Sunday evening while swimming in the Milwaukee river here. The boys were caught by the current and were unable to reach shore.

Peru's New President.

Lima, Peru, June 13.—Jose Pardo has been elected president of the republic.

A tipping bucket attachment has been added to the rain gauge of the weather bureau on top of the custom house at St. Louis. It accurately tells of the amount of precipitation. The rain is drained into a double bucket, so poised that it tips on receiving a certain amount of water. Every movement of this kind is registered by an electrical connection.

The great Corliss engine that furnished the power for the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia had 200 horsepower. At St. Louis one engine has 8,000 horsepower.

SAME LITTLE JAP, SAME LITTLE TRICK.

TWO STEAMERS IN COLLISION

A SERIOUS DISASTER OCCURS NEAR SOREL, QUEBEC.

BOAT SINKS IN FEW MINUTES

Had 110 Passengers on Board of Whom Five Are Lost—Father and Two Sons Are Among Those Who Perished.

Montreal, Quebec, June 13.—The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation company's steamer Canada, bound from Quebec for Montreal, came into collision with the Dominion Coal company's collier Cape Breton six miles below Sorel early Sunday. Twenty minutes later the Canada went to the bottom. At the time of the collision there were 110 people on board the Canada. Five were lost the others were rescued. Those who perished were: Alfred Thibeault, ticket agent of the company at Quebec, and his two sons, aged 12 and 15; Purser Bonneterre, of the Canada; a man named Brunet, of Sorel.

The Collision.

The collision occurred just as dawn was breaking. The Cape Breton lay at the entrance of the Lake St. Peter channel waiting for daylight so as to find her way through. She was getting under way when the Canada, making for Sorel at full speed, came into view. Just what the collision was due to and who is responsible for it has not yet been determined, for the officers of the Canada decline to talk, but from the statements given out it would appear that the Cape Breton had not got headway on enough to answer her rudder, and that she swerved across the path of the passenger boat, her bow striking the Canada just forward of the paddle box on the starboard side and tearing its way half through. Then the Cape Breton swung clear and the two steamers came alongside one another. The shock of the collision aroused the sleeping passengers. The Canada at once began to settle and as the Cape Breton did not appear to be seriously damaged the passengers were hurriedly transferred to this steamer. In the excitement some of the passengers jumped overboard and were picked up by boats from the Canada and the Cape Breton, but a great majority of those on board did not become excited, while the discipline shown by the crew of the Canada was excellent.

The Canada Sinks.

Twenty minutes later, when the Canada went down alongside the Cape Breton, resting on her side in the mud, all the passengers who could be found had been transferred. Thibeult and his two sons occupied a stateroom near where the Cape Breton's bow entered the Canada, and it is supposed that they were killed in their berths. The body of the father was recovered later in the day, but the remains of the two sons have not been found. Bonneterre, the purser, was seen after the collision, making his way to his quarters on the lower deck, with the intention of saving his cash and his records, and it is supposed that he perished in the attempt. Brunnet was a second-class passenger and no one saw him after the collision, though it is just possible that he went ashore with the crew of one of the boats which was sent to secure help from Sorel. All the passengers speak highly of the efforts made by the captain and the crew of the Canada to save the lives of those aboard and to their exertions is ascribed the small loss of life.

Reunion of Confederates.

Nashville, Tenn., June 13.—This is Confederate week in Nashville. Tennessee's capital is decorated as never before in honor of the veterans, who meet in reunion here from Tuesday to Thursday. Aside from the grand parade on Thursday, the laying of the corner stone of the confederate memorial on Wednesday will be a distinctive feature. It will be accompanied by masonic ceremonies, and Henry Watterson, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal, will deliver the address.

DEATH'S CALL WAS SUDDEN

ABNER M'KINLEY FOUND LIFELESS IN A CHAIR.

Had Been Sufferer from Brights Disease—Was Brother of Late President McKinley.

Somerset, Pa., June 13.—Abner McKinley, brother of the late president, was found dead in a chair in his home at eight o'clock Saturday morning. His death came without warning to his family. His colored servant, who slept in his room, was up with him at two o'clock, and it is not known at what time Mr. McKinley got up again, as he did not waken his servant. Mrs. McKinley walked into his room at eight o'clock and found him sitting in a chair cold and apparently dead. A physician was summoned, who said death had probably occurred two or three hours before. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Mr. McKinley's death was due to Bright's disease, which developed shortly after the death of his distinguished brother, three years ago. Since then Mr. McKinley has devoted nearly all his time in a vain attempt to overcome the fatal malady, consulting the most eminent physicians, and traveling from one climate to another.

Abner McKinley, brother of the late President McKinley, was born in Ohio. He was the son of William and Nancy Campbell McKinley. He was admitted to the bar in New York and Ohio and practiced law in Canton until 1897, when he removed to New York, becoming attorney for several large corporations, with an office at 52 Broadway. He was a member of the Union League and Lawyers' clubs, and was a prominent figure in New York society and in Washington during his brother's occupancy of the white house. Abner McKinley, both in person and in character, bore a marked resemblance to the president.

MAY ENTER CABINET.

Rumor That Senator Cullom of Illinois Will Be Honored by the President.

Chicago, June 13.—Rumors that United States Senator Shelby M. Cullom is to be elevated by President Roosevelt to a place in his cabinet, and that Gov. Yates has begun his campaign to succeed Mr. Cullom, are current. There will be three vacancies in the Roosevelt cabinet. Attorney General Knox has just been appointed Senator Quay's successor in Pennsylvania; George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the department of commerce, probably will retire to become chairman of the republican national committee, and ill health is expected to cause the retirement of Postmaster General Henry C. Payne. With all these position to fill, it is said President Roosevelt undoubtedly will come to Illinois for one of his cabinet officials, and that, since the reelection of Senator Cullom is looked upon as improbable, the senior senator will be offered one of the places. In that event a senator would be elected by the next legislature.

Killed Himself.

Detroit, Mich., June 13.—William A. C. Miller, a prominent lumberman of this city, committed suicide Sunday in the basement of his home on Rowena street. He shot himself in the head. Mr. Miller had been suffering for six months from extreme nervousness and stomach trouble and it is supposed that his illness led him to commit suicide.

The Republican Convention.

Chicago, June 13.—Republican leaders will begin assembling in Chicago today for the national convention, which will be held in the Coliseum June 21. The national committee will meet Wednesday and take up the contests. The arrangements for the big gathering are pronounced almost perfect.

Killed Her Father.

Norton, Kan., June 13.—A. C. Jenkins, living six miles east of Norton, while beating his wife was shot dead by his 11-year-old daughter. Jenkins was insane, and had often threatened to kill his whole family.

Brings Valuable Cargo.

San Francisco, June 13.—The steamer Redondo arrived Sunday 20½ days from Petropavlovsk with a cargo of furs valued at $250,000.

EXILED MINERS LEFT ON PRAIRIE

TRAIN DUMPS DEPORTED MEN AT DESERTED SPOT.

MILES FROM ANY HABITATION

Kansas Sheriff Appears and Drives Them Back Into Colorado—Desolate and Hungry They Are Fed by Salvationists.

Syracuse, Kan., June 11.—Ninety-eight deported Victor (Col.) miners, sent out from their state on a special train in charge of half a hundred Colorado militiamen, were literally dumped into Kansas Saturday, and left destitute upon the prairie.

The miners had been placed on the train, which was a special made up by the authorities in control in the disturbed Colorado town, and in charge of well-armed militiamen started for the east late Friday. At La Junta, Col., where the first stop was made, the cars were closely guarded. The miners were not permitted to leave the cars, nor were any of the hundred or so men who gathered at the station allowed to communicate with them.

Landed on Deserted Prairie.

When a point in Kansas half a mile east of the Colorado state line was reached early Saturday a halt was made. It was a deserted spot on the wild prairie, with no railway station, eating house nor farmer's house within several miles.

Without delay the men were disembarked, the engine was reversed, and the militiamen reboarded the train. Lieut. Cole, the officer in command of the guard, instructed the miners plainly that they were not wanted in Colorado, and told them they had better go east.

Half a dozen of the soldiers fired a volley into the air to intimidate the men, and the train started west with the militiamen, leaving the miners to make their way to some habitation as best they might.

While the miners were deciding upon what they were to do, Sheriff Jack Brady, of Hamilton county, Kan., and 40 armed deputies arrived on the scene and ordered the unhappy men back to Colorado. Three of the miners had already started east afoot. The others retraced their steps at the command of the Kansas officers along the railroad track westward. After a long, weary tramp, they straggled into Holly, Col., a small town near the Colorado-Kansas boundary, where they were furnished food at the big Salvation Army station located there.

Guests of Mayor.

The deported miners were the guests of the mayor of Holly at dinner late in the day. They were notified during the afternoon that a special train would would be sent to take them all to Denver. The miners held a meeting and discussed the situation with officials of the Western Federation of Miners. They decided to await instructions from the officers of the Federation in Denver as to their future movements. They are considering the advisability of returning to Cripple Creek, and have not decided about returning in a body.

Sheriff Brady, notwithstanding the instructions he received from Topeka, kept his force of deputies at the state line until late in the afternoon to prevent any of the miners from coming across. He returned at night, being satisfied that the men would not come into Kansas. The Colorado authorities will not be allowed to dump their deported men into Hamilton.

Miners Charged with Murder.

Victor, Col., June 13.—Charges of murder were drawn up Friday against 50 of the men confined in the bull pen here, and they were taken to the county jail.

This move was made shortly after the coroner's jury had handed down a verdict holding the Western Federation of Miners responsible for the dynamite outrage at Independence.

The verdict says that the crime was committed by persons unknown "for the purpose of willfully, maliciously and feloniously killing and murdering; that said crime is one of similar crimes designed and committed in the Cripple Creek district during the last few months, and perpetrated for the purpose of intimidating nonunion miners, and thereby preventing them from working, and are the result of a conspiracy entered into by certain members of the Western Federation of Miners, and known, incited, and furthered by certain officers of that organization.'"

Thinks Ten Executions Sure.

A member of the court of inquiry said: "We have evidence that will legally hang five and possibly double that number, and enough to fill the penitentiary. We have unearthed a state of things that the public will be slow to believe; that we ourselves are appalled at, even knowing, as we have, that they were bad. We would be doing the public a wrong to turn these people loose upon it. They must be punished, and will be, now the laws are enforced."

Must Quit Union.

Cripple Creek, Col., June 13.—Peace is coming to Cripple Creek if Gen. Sherman M. Bell, military commander of Teller county, can accomplish all that he has planned to do. It will come through the forcible expulsion of all persons who owe allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners or who express sympathy with the miners' unions. With the exception of the Portland Gold Mining company all the large companies and nearly all the operators, who are organized as the Cripple Creek District Mine-Owners' association, require miners to surrender their cards as members of the Western Federation of Miners and take out cards from the Mine Owners' association before giving them employment. Union miners who renounce their federation will be permitted to remain in the camp if they have satisfactory records.

Release Will Come Soon.

London, June 13.—The Daily Mail's Tangier correspondent says that Raisuli has received the sultan's letter concerning his demands, and that unless the bandit formulates fresh conditions the release of Ion Perdicaris may be expected Wednesday next.

BETROTHALS IN GERMANY

The earliest ambition of a young German girl, says the London Sketch, is to see her name published, as engaged to be married, in the local paper. There is a special heading for betrothals, next to the marriages, in all German newspapers, for the ceremony is a serious one. But it has its inconveniences.

On February 28, the Teltower Kreisblatt published, under the heading "Betrothed," "Ottillie Beckmann (Berlin) to Franz Henschel (Teltower)." On March 6, Franz Henschel wrote to the paper to say that he was not engaged to Fräulein Beckmann, and on March 13 the lady replied by writing to say that they were engaged on November 20, 1903, and that she meant to keep Franz Henschel to his word. So far the lady has had the last word, but whether the ungallant Franz will be brought to the altar is as yet uncertain.

Three for Twenty-Five.

Judge—I fine you ten dollars.

Prisoner—Don't you give any discount to regular customers?—Town Topics.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD AT ST. LOUIS

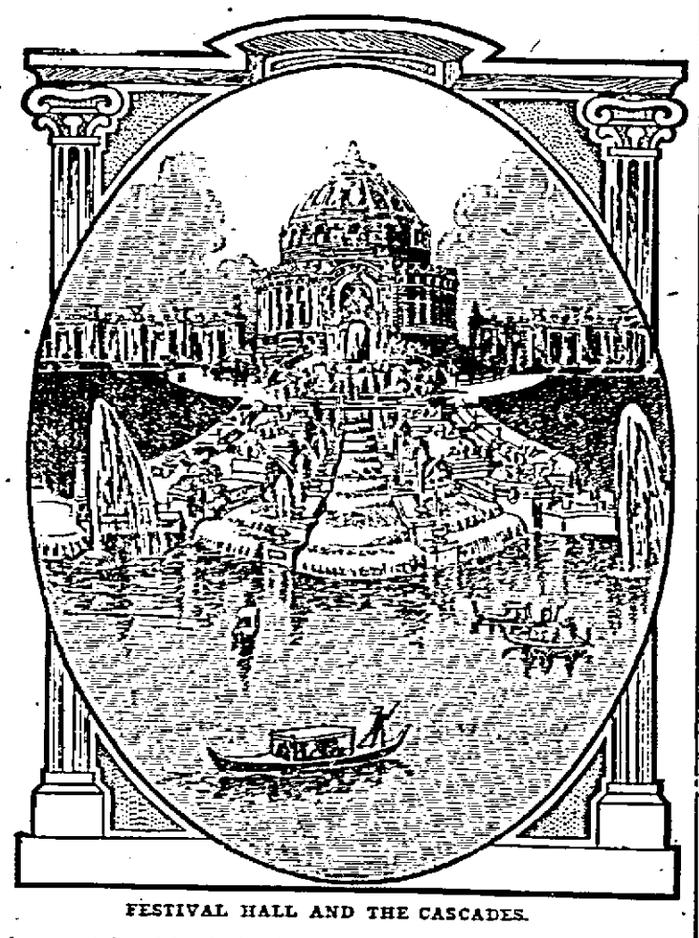
They Are to Be Found in the Great Palaces and Along "The Pike."

St. Louis.—Early visitors to the Louisiana Purchase exposition have found at St. Louis an exposition so nearly complete that they have in no way missed the few minor details that were unfinished on the opening day, and which have since been completed. In fact in an exposition of such proportions as this it would be impossible to discover a thousand little details that might lack completion.

Weather conditions were against the exposition management for a few days preceding the opening. Now everything is favorable, and the great fair is entirely complete, a completeness, we must repeat, that is so enormous that it is all but impossible to comprehend what it has meant to the builders. The last vestige of scaffolding that for a few days surrounded some of the less important buildings has been torn away; the last wagon load of refuse hauled from the grounds; every flower and shrub the landscape gardeners included in their scheme of decoration growing under the benign influence of a spring sun, and the exposition stands forth a completed giant, beautiful in conception, wonderful in execution, stupendous in size, by far the masterpiece of the world's expositions.

Stupendous size does not half express it. This world's fair has many surprises for the visitor, but its immense size is the greatest astonisher of all. Amazement at the extent of the fair is heard from every visitor.

It has been interesting to watch the visitors these first days of the fair. Interesting to see what would appeal to them strongest, but after one has studied the mass of humanity in their quest for the wonders it is hard to select any one feature that could be designated as a general favorite with all. Of course all visitors are enthusiastic over the general picture, the grand en semble, which has



FESTIVAL HALL AND THE CASCADES.

been created, and for the first hour or more of their stay inside the grounds but few get further than the point from which they catch their first view of this grand picture.

"It almost takes my breath away," exclaimed one woman near whom I was standing as she caught her first glimpse of the beauty of the cascades and the magnificence of the grand exposition palaces. Such is the general verdict. For beauty, for magnificence, for extent, St. Louis has beat the world.

There is another feature, or rather collection of features, which seemingly appeals to every visitor, and with good reason, and that is "The Pike." The fair management do not wish to appeal to the public with a side-show. They built an exposition which should stand forth to the world on its merits as an educator, as a monument to the world's progress, but realizing that an amusement feature was necessary they set to work to provide the biggest and best in this line that has ever been known. That they have succeeded in this is evident to every visitor who travels "The Pike." Nor is this great amusement feature lacking in educational interest. Here one may study the architectural fancies of the world; here he may study the nations of the world, their methods of life, their surroundings, their customs. He sees realistic pictures of the Esquimaux in their snow and ice bound homes in one minute, and the next is transported to the jungles of tropical Africa. "The Pike" is not an aggregation of fat women and the skeleton men, in no sense a circus side-show, but a realistic picture of the world upon which five millions of dollars has been spent.

Six thousand performers from foreign countries, and busy artisans from every remote corner of earth are engaged to reproduce the life of 25 different peoples. Fifteen hundred animals are required to lend reality to the varied scenes. Two shows in the list of 40 represent an outlay of $1,400,000. Twenty of them cost not less than $100,000 apiece, and hardly an attraction less than $50,000.

Some idea of what there is to be seen of Pike features may be had from a list of the educational amusement features which this section of the fair contains:

Alaska and Esquimaux Village; Ancient Rome and Hawaiian Volcano; Battle Abbey; Bohemia; Crystal Palace; Cliff Dwellers; Chinese Village; Colorado Gold Mine; Creation; Coal Breaker; Cairo; Constantinople; Fire-Fighting Exhibition; Glass Weaving, Spinning; German Tyrolean Alps; Golden Chariot; Grant's Log Cabin; Galveston Flood; Haunted Castle; Hereafter; Hunting in the Ozarks; Infant Incubators; Indian Congress and Wild West; Irish Village; Japanese Village; Jerusalem; Jim Key (Educated Horse); Lincoln's Log Cabin; Moorish Palace; Model Playground; Miniature Railway; Magic Whirlpool; Morocco; Mysterious Asia; Naval Exhibition; Old Plantation; Old St. Louis, Mo.; Old Cahokia Court House; Old Virginia Homestead; Observation Wheel; Palais Du Costume; Pottery; Weller; Paris and France; Scenic Railway; South African Boer Exhibits; Streets of Seville; Statisticum; Submarine Diving; New York to the North Pole; Trained and Wild Animals; Under and Over the Sea; Upper Mississippi Views; Water Chutes; Wireless Telegraphy.

What runs in all; what supplies the power that makes the countless wheels go round? The majority of visitors are intensely interested in the mechanical motive force of this greatest of expositions, and well they may be. One of the most striking features is the power plant. Never before at an exposition has there been even half as much power developed as supplied from the various prime movers in the Palace of Machinery. In a large boiler house standing west of the Machinery building, filled with the latest and best productions of skilled boiler manufactures, steam is generated to supply 20,000 horse-power to the various engines in the Machinery building. In addition to this about 10,000 horse-power is received by electric cable from power stations in the city of St. Louis. But the greatest interest is in the engines themselves rather than in the large capacity of the exhibit, for among them is a giant turbine or rotary engine developing 8,000 horse-power, besides others of a similar type of smaller capacity. This is the first display of turbine engines at a large exposition, as its development is a very recent achievement of mechanical engineering and invention.

At the Chicago Exposition the largest gas engine developed only ten horse-power; the visitor to St. Louis may see a gas engine with the capacity of 200 times larger than the Chicago engine. The 2,000 horse-power gas engine is the largest engine of its character ever built. Many other gas engines of various types developing from 1,000 to 1,750 horse-power complete this feature of the exhibit, and there are many of the more familiar reciprocating engines of the latest pattern and highest efficiency.

Of the total number of prime movers in the Palace of Machinery about one-half are comprised in what is known as the Exposition power plant, the other half being exhibitors' engines. Nearly all these engines are connected with electrical generators and the power is transmitted by cable throughout the grounds to the electric railways, the machinery in operation in the exposition buildings, the pumps supplying water to the cascades and fountains, the refrigerating plant and for other purposes. The total horse-power used at Chicago did not exceed 12,000 and at the Pan-American not over 8,000, in comparison with the 40,000 to 50,000 here.

Electricity had only five and one-half acres at Chicago, while at St. Louis nine acres are given to the same department, besides a large display of electrical generators in the Palace of Machinery.

No one should be deterred from visiting the world's fair because of the fear that living expenses in St. Louis are too high. If anyone has this notion it is high time that it be dispelled. There is absolutely no doubt of the fact that one can find excellent living accommodations in St. Louis now at rates not exceeding the charges this same month in New York, Chicago or any other great American city.

No one need pay more than one dollar a day for a good room. That is an average rate, though many accommodations of excellent character may be had for less. There are many unrented rooms at five dollars a week, advertised every day in the newspapers. Hundreds of restaurants serve meals or give short order service at the same rates that prevailed before the exposition opened.

It is suggested that the stranger in St. Louis, who wishes to find reasonable boarding-house rates, make inquiry at a grocery store or meat market in the vicinity where he desires to stop. The grocers and butchers know nearly all the boarding houses in their neighborhoods, and they are quite willing to oblige the stranger by directing him to a place to suit his purse and his tastes. The "want" columns of the daily newspapers also contain columns of small advertisements for boarders or lodgers.

WOMEN "BUCK THE TIGER."

How the Dealers in a Montana Gambling Resort Get the Working Girl's Wages.

In Butte, Mont., there is a gambling house where the patronage of ladies is the special feature of the management, and where all kinds of women play the good old game of faro, perfectly at home and without fear of interruption. The entrance is from an alley near Broadway, and the house is luxuriously furnished. Carpets are laid on the floors, softened lights shine over the players, courteous attendants deal and shuffle the cards and pay bets or take winnings without the slightest suggestion of the incongruity of the situation, says the Denver Republican.

Here many fashionably gowned women of Butte's elite come in parties or in pairs with escorts, to quietly venture silver or goldpieces coined from copper by their husbands, who busy themselves in Butte's continuous political war.

Women of the business world keep track of the game, and both dealer and player usually maintain a rigid silence. Money is passed out for chips with the simple word, "five" or "ten," and conversation is economized to a minimum.

And there are schemes to inveigle the unsuspecting that only the initiated understand. Many women of the middle classes are among the most regular patrons of the place. A waiter girl was recently observed playing her week's wages with phenomenal luck. With $15 she had won $60 and had cashed in her chips with charming coolness prepared to go home "winner." The dealer paid her without comment. He counted out the money—two twenty-dollar bills, one ten, one five, four dollars in silver, two half-dollars. She picked up the money, put the bills in her purse and laid a half-dollar on the ace. It lost. She laid down a dollar. It won. Another few moments and she had lost the silver. Reluctantly she drew out a five-dollar note and began to play again. In a few deals she was playing heavily again. In half an hour she was broke. It was a simple trick which has won the bank many millions of dollars after the player cashed in—the manner of payment. One is reluctant to break a bill, but silver is convenient to lay down on a card, and most gamblers will do it. Before they know it they are again drawn in to the game. They sometimes win, it is true, for the games are on the square, but one cannot win always, and the chance on a second round is in favor of the "tiger."

BEACONS LINE THE COAST.

Marines Near the American Shore Are Seldom Out of Sight of a Warning Light.

That the United States government has been mindful of the welfare of people who go down to the sea in ships is shown by the fact that there are 9,000 burning lights and signals stretched along the American coast, forming a perfect link, so that the navigator never need be beyond sight of one of the beacons. One thousand of these are located on the Atlantic coast, 1,500 are scattered along the rivers and inland waterways, 500 on the great lakes, and 280 on the Pacific coast. Of the grand total, including lighthouses of different classes, buoys, beacons and danger signals, 2,000 are lighted, giving forth their warnings at night time. Of these a score or more throw a beam of 100,000 candle power.

To maintain the lighthouse service a corps of over 4,000 men is constantly employed and a fleet of more than 50 vessels. No service in the world exceeds our own in completeness and efficiency. A modern American lighthouse of the first class costs between $100,000 and $200,000, and of this about one-third is spent for the electric light apparatus alone. Beside one of them Egyptian Canopus or Rhodes' "perfect idol," with "profulgent brows," whose rays streamed down the purple streams of Mizraim, would shine as tapers in the Mediterranean night, with no place among the seven wonders of the world, and hardly worth noticing.

Perils of "Self-Doctoring."

Large numbers of people in prosperous circumstances die as sexagenarians from maladies which are evidences of degeneration and of premature senility, while many who pass this period go on to enter upon an eighth or ninth decade of life. The former class comprise those who have lived without restraint of their appetites and who have sought to allay some of the consequences by self-medication, while the latter class comprise those who have lived reasonably, and who, if annoyed by imperfect digestion, have sought relief by abandoning the errors from which it sprang.—London Lancet.

Big Man and Little Woman.

She was a demure little woman with a baby. As the car was crowded she did not put the little one, who was old enough to sit up, on the seat beside her. She carried it on her lap, and made room for a fierce-looking, big man with a newspaper.

The child kicked its tiny feet in delight at the strange things it saw while riding along, and its shoes rubbed against the big man's trousers.

"Perhaps, madam," he exclaimed, "you imagine that this conveyance is your private carriage?"

"Oh, no I don't," was the prompt reply. "If it were you wouldn't be riding in it."—Tit-Bits.

His Unhappiness.

"You growled at cold weather?"

"O, yes."

"And you'll growl when it's hot?"

"That's what."

"Well, what do you reckon you're here for, anyhow?"

"My friend," was the reply, "that's jest what keeps me a-growlin'—I can't find out!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Japanese Operations, 1894-1904

The Present Campaign Follows Closely That Waged Against China Ten Years Ago.

STUDENTS of military history and geography are well aware that the same roads in many countries have oftentimes heard the tramp of armies, and that the same places have not seldom reechoed the clang of battle. To a large extent the Japanese plans and movements in the present war are an illustration of this, being a repetition of those which crowned their arms with victory in the operations against the Chinese in 1894. It is true that then the enemy approached from the west, whereas now his line of march is from the north; but inasmuch as in both wars the Japanese have had for their main purpose the occupation of Korea and southern Manchuria and the capture of Port Arthur, with a view further to the domination of

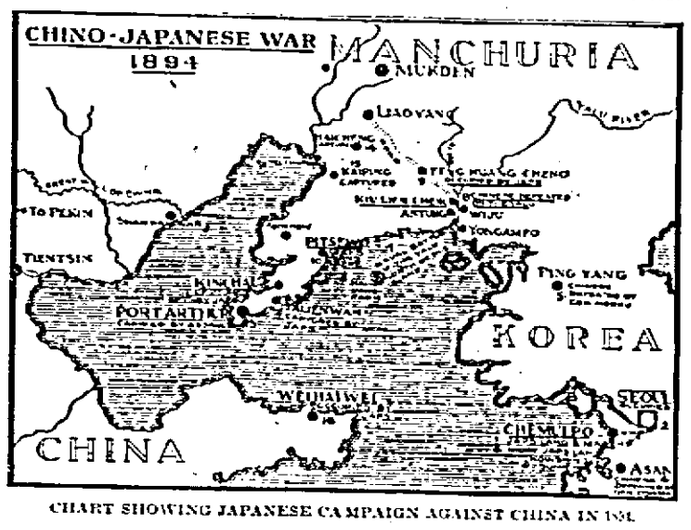


CHART SHOWING JAPANESE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHINA IN 1894.

China, it is not surprising, though it is noteworthy, that their movements have not differed very greatly. In June, 1894, Gen. Oshima, and in the following September Marshal Yamagata, landed at Chemulpo, and marched on Seoul, just as Gen. Kuroki's troops did in February last. The Chinese were then in great strength in Korea, and were defeated near Asan, south of Seoul, on July 29; but the whole course of the operations was to drive them west of the Yalu. They made a great stand at Pingyang, where they were defeated in a sanguinary action by Gen. Nodzu on September 15, but after that they retreated to the very same positions on the right bank of the Yalu from which the Russians, under Gen. Sassulitch, were driven with such great loss on May 1.

The command of the sea was then, as it is now, the ruling factor in the

CHART SHOWING JAPANESE CAMPAIGN AGAINST RUSSIA, 1904.

situation. The Chinese had not, indeed, realized what it implied, and the sinking of the Kowshing, with 1,000 men on board, and the crushing defeat inflicted by Admiral Ito on the Chinese squadron under brave Admiral Ting (September 17) were the consequences. In the present war the conditions were different. The Russians, having lost all immediate hope of asserting supremacy at sea, could not move a man afloat. To transport troops from Dalny or Port Arthur to the mouth of the Yalu was impossible. Not less impossible was it for them to risk an action, as the Chinese did at Pingyang, lest the Japanese should throw forces ashore in their rear. The only doubt is whether they were wise, in view of a like danger, in holding the line of the Yalu at all.

The positions on the Yalu occupied by the Chinese in 1894 were the same as those held by the Russians on May 1, and the Japanese tactics were precisely the same. A little reading of recent history should have taught Gen Kuropatkin what to expect. It is particularly interesting to observe how the same causes have led to the same effect. If, in the following brief account of the battle of October 25, 1894, "Russians" be read for "Chinese," and the details taken mutatis mutandis, the recent events will be found described: Gen. Sung had under his command about 20,000 Chinese, on the heights about Kiuliencheng, with about 4,500 more under Gen. Ikotenga a little higher up the river. The Japanese had reached Wiju, and made a great demonstration against Kiuliencheng, while they prepared to overwhelm the Chinese left. As is well known, the Aiho joins the Yalu from the north, and in the angle formed by the two rivers the Chinese were posted on the prominent height of Husan. The Yalu was rapidly bridged—and it was 200 yards wide—and, early in the morning of October 25 the Chinese were driven from Husan, making no very good defence, and retired behind the Aiho, which the Japanese forded, and confirmed the success. Kiuliencheng had become untenable, and the Chinese, who had large numbers killed and wounded, fled in confusion, losing heavily in the retreat to Fengwangcheng.

The parallel between the actions of 1894 and 1904 is complete, and it is difficult to understand how the Russians can have failed to anticipate what happened. As in the case of the Chinese, if their left was turned all else was lost, and nothing remained but for the troops further south to extricate themselves as best they could, and retreat north to Fengwangcheng.

The repeated attacks made by Admiral Togo upon Port Arthur have shown the great significance attached by the Japanese to the presence there of a Russian naval force in which there remained some spark of vitality. In 1894 the Chinese fleet had already been defeated, and, having no intention of further trying conclusions with the Japanese, Admiral Ting had dispatched his remaining ships to Weihaiwei, where they were dealt with later on. The operations of Marshal Oyama, however, for the capture of Port Arthur may be taken to foreshadow what is happening at the present time, though it would be unwise to attempt to forecast whether the place will fall by storm, by the slow process of siege, or by famine. Oyama's troops were landed at the mouth of the Hua-juan river, near to Pitszewo, in the vicinity of which place the Japanese have landed recently. The movements of 1894 may be taken to indicate those of the present time. The earlier disembarkation commenced on October 24 and Port Arthur was captured on November 21. The troops moved west through the peninsula, and on November 6 the walled town of Kinchou was captured near the narrowest part of the isthmus, and the occupation of Talienwan followed on the next day. It is not permissible to doubt that the Japanese are now engaged in like movements.

From the first landing up to the eve of the attack, the assailants had been four weeks in making their preparations. Whether the same rapidity can characterize the present operations remains to be seen. Port Arthur then was strong, but now it is far more formidable, and it is fair to assume that there will be a resolute defence. It is possible, therefore, that the Japanese may think it wiser to await the 1905 when the place may fall without a blow.

JOHN LEYLAND.

A Truth.

"A man who is in love with himself," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "has a fool for a fiance."—Yonkers Statesman.

A Dog Story.

They were talking about the intelligence of dogs, and after each man in the group had cracked up his own, the Mount Airy man said: "I have a fox terrier named Troubles, who not only seems to understand everything that is said to him, but who even takes in conversation of a general character that isn't addressed to him. Our servant girl has been suffering from a bad cold, and the other day, when she went out into the yard to hang up clothes, my wife noticed that the ground was very damp. 'Mary, you ought to have rubbers on out there,' she called from the window. Now, Troubles happened to overhear this remark, and what do you suppose that dog did? He ran to the hall, picked up a rubber shoe, hustled out into the yard and dropped it at the girl's feet. Then he hurried back and repeated the performance with the other shoe. Don't tell me dogs don't understand language."—Philadelphia Record.

'Twas Ever Thus.

First visitor—Do you keep a servant?

Second Visitor—Not for long. Three months is about the average.—Ally Sloper.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

University's Jubilee.

The semicentennial jubilee at the University of Wisconsin ended with commencement, at which 261 regular degrees were conferred and 29 distinguished scholars received the honorary degree of LL. D. During the week the exercises consisted of baccalaureate day, class and alumni day, and inauguration day. The feature of the latter was the inauguration of Prof. Charles Richard Vanhise as president of the university. President Vanhise was born at Fulton, Wis., May 29, 1857. He was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1879, and ever since 1892 he has had the chair of geology at his alma mater.

Found Dead in a Marsh.

Mrs. Hulda Pratt, over 60, had been found dead in a marsh a short distance from her house, near East Orange, in which she lived alone. It appears that she had become demented and wandered around several days before being overcome by exhaustion and exposure. One of her eyes had been put out, caused by falling upon a stub while wandering around. This accident apparently befell her sometime before death ensued, as blood could be traced in different places.

Novel Trip to St. Louis.

A number of educational people of the University of Wisconsin have planned a novel trip to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They will sail out of Lake Mendota and Monona June 10 into Little Catfish river, thence to the Rock river, the Catfish emptying into the Rock at the mouth of Lake Koshkonong. The party will then slowly descend the Rock to the Father of Waters, after which it will be clear sailing to St. Louis.

Body Stolen for Reward.

The body of Dr. J. H. Hutchinson, the University of Minnesota medical student who was drowned at St. Croix Falls, was found in the St. Croix river near Marine. While the finder was at Marine notifying the coroner at Stillwater the body disappeared. It is suspected that it was stolen for the reward of $50 offered for its recovery.

A Fish Story.

The king of the pickerel family, so local angling historians say, was caught at Fox Lake, by two Chicago men, C. H. Hermes and A. J. Miller. The fish weighed 22¾ pounds and was four feet seven inches in length. He towed the boat containing the two fishermen nearly half a mile before he was captured and towed ashore.

May Have Agricultural School.

County Superintendent George W. Taylor and a number of influential farmers of the county have started a movement for an agricultural school, to be built in Kenosha county during the coming year, and a petition will be presented to the county board at its next session asking that an appropriation be made.

The News Condensed.

The University of Wisconsin celebrated its jubilee commencement at Madison. Dr. John Bascom's baccalaureate sermon attacked corruption in municipal affairs and the tyranny of wealth.

Alderman George J. Schwartz, of Green Bay, pleaded guilty to accepting three bribes aggregating $120 from contractors and those furnishing material used on city contracts. There are three other indictments against Schwartz.

James Dunne, Jr., was found guilty at Prairie du Chien of manslaughter in the third degree and Claude Daskill released from the charge of murder. The jury was out 15 hours. The men were tried on the charge of beating Andrew Overberg to death.

Farmers driving to Janesville discovered the dead body of an infant concealed in a paper box alongside the road beneath hazel bushes.

Nicholas Miller, while tearing down and old wooden building at Racine, found an old gun barrel with the words "Berlin, 1701."

Michael Robejsck, aged 65, was found dead in his boat near Prairie du Chien. A doctor's examination showed he had ruptured an artery in the head.

James A. Stone, of Reedsburg, assistant secretary of state, has tendered his resignation and Fred Hiner, of Eau Claire has been appointed as his successor.

The dates for the west Wisconsin Methodist conference, which will be held in Baraboo, have been fixed for August 31 to September 6. Bishop H. W. Warner, of Denver, will preside.

Four torpedoes were found in the Fox River Paper company's plant at Appleton which would have wrecked the machines and part of the building had they not been found in time by the fireman.

Six-year-old Willie Sprackling, son of James Sprackling, a farmer residing north of Janesville, is dead as the result of being kicked on the head by a horse.

Attorney General Sturdevant has decided that any one owing land on both sides of a stream cannot erect a dam that will interfere with the passage of fish the whole length of the stream, which, if it were allowed, would deprive others of pleasure and pastime.

James Bennett, aged 75 and a resident of Madison since 1848, is dead. He was a charter member of company A, Twenty-third Wisconsin volunteers, and served with distinction during the entire war.

A thief forcibly entered the East Madison station of the Milwaukee railroad and robbed the money drawer of $202.

Judge Belden, of Racine, has confirmed the verdict of $500 damages to Mrs. Catherine Kanaly, of Racine, in her case against the Standard Oil company for damages sustained in blasting operations near her home.

William Blueman, residing six miles east of Durand, hanged himself because of worry over the recent loss of his farm buildings, alleged to have been burned by an enemy.

D. F. Yeck, of Meredosea, Ill., who has contracted with the state fish commission to remove all of the available German carp from the Madison lakes, took 25,000 pounds of objectionable fish in one haul from Lake Monona.

Gwendolen Brown Willis, of Wisconsin, received the degree of doctor of philosophy at the annual commencement exercises held at Bryn Mawr college, Philadelphia, Pa.

FRUGAL MEXICAN INDIANS.

They Are Trained from Childhood to Habits of Industry and Thrift.

Imagine a poultryman who carries his chickens 50 miles to market on his back, or an orange grower who trots behind his pack train of burros three days and nights of each week to deliver his product in the city on Sunday, says the Los Angeles Times.

The speed with which the Mexican Indian accomplishes these long journeys is astonishing, but comes from early training. When a boy reaches his tenth year his father undertakes his education. He is given a new belt or sash and new leather sandals and clad in shirt and trousers of spotless white "manta" he follows his father out of the little valley which has been his world.

His pack is only a small canteen of drinking water, while his father has strapped to his back a crate of peaches and a jar of wild honey. They cross rough mountains and deep gorges, speaking no words and never varying their pace from a slow, regular trot.

The sun strikes pitilessly from a cloudless sky and the little clumps of shade seem but placed to torture those who cannot stop.

A pause is finally made in the bed of a canyon, where a little water trickles from the side of a rock to lose itself in a wilderness of bowlders and sand. "Wash out your mouth, but do not swallow any of it," commands the father, and the boy obeys, though his stomach feels as parched as his lips.

Now they take a winding trail, going ever upward, and the boy's feet slip and shuffle as he strives to keep the pace on the dusty path. The sun reaches the zenith and descends slowly toward the west and hunger begins to gnaw until the little fellow lets out a whimper.

"Pull your belt as tight as you can," says the father; "we must not eat or drink when traveling." When the sun touches the great ridge of hills in the west a halt is made and soon the dried meat is simmering over a fire. They pass the night on the ground and, rising before dawn, continue their journey. Once in town the honey and peaches are sold or traded at the market for a few yards of "manta" or a nest of earthen dishes.

It is not uncommon for these Indians to travel 60 miles by trails so rough that a horse could not follow them.

POOR CONCERNS, BIG SAFES

Business Houses of Questionable Stability Have Larger Strong-Boxes Than They Need.

One distinctive and distinguishing feature of financial collapses is the large measure of attention which is attracted to the safe or safes of the defunct firm or corporation. It is a well-established axiom in business circles, states the New York Sun, that "the poorer the credit the larger the safe."

New concerns of questionable stability in every business district almost invariably equip themselves with elaborate, ornate and usually powerful safes protected against burglars, fire or other unforeseen contingencies and having, usually, some very elaborate combination. When the smashup occurs the sense of confidence among creditors, inspired by the formidable character of the safe, leads them to insist upon the opening of the strong box in the apparent belief that it is sure to yield large hidden treasure, an exception almost never realized.

A new concern which would start in business without a formidable safe or safes would certainly lack one of the chief resources for getting credit; but notwithstanding this, huge safes continue to be almost an integral part of all businesses in a line where large credit and very little real resources are demanded. In the furnishing of a new office or offices the item of safes is never large, but in no way better than by the purchase of safes can a full measure of credit be established.

Some day there will be a smashup in the business district of New York, and the sensational discovery will perhaps be made that there was no safe in possession of the concern, but so far no such case has been disclosed, and every large concern, it is now sometimes said, has a small safe and every small concern a large one.

Onions from Nile Lowlands.

"It does seem like carrying coals to Newcastle for us to import staple vegetables when Philadelphia is in the center of an agricultural community," said a produce man the other day, "but we are now getting onions all the way from Egypt, and from Ireland and Scotland are coming large quantities of potatoes. For years onions and potatoes have come to us from Bermuda, but merely because the season there is further advanced than ours. Onion raising is practically a new industry, following the reclaiming of the lowlands along the Nile, where the soil is exceedingly rich. They have the cheapest labor in the world out there, and even with the cost of shipping they can send us their vegetables and make a profit on them."—Philadelphia Record.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

Fitz-Jones goes in for motoring and mixes in society.

Her First Railroad Journey.

An old lady who had never ridden on a railroad car recently visited a station and was shown into the waiting room. She took a chair and prepared to enjoy herself. After sitting quietly for half an hour she reached over, and, touching a stranger on the arm, remarked: "It rides real easy, don't it?"—Frisco (Tex.) Journal.

Or Meet the Bull.

Go in and bear it—as the broker said when he thought he saw a chance to "knock" a certain stock.—Indianapolis News.

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

C. F. BARNES, EDITOR AND MANAGER

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS—For a contract of three months or less, twenty cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A SIX MONTHS' CONTRACT, fifteen cents per column inch for each insertion.

FOR A YEARLY CONTRACT, ten cents per column inch for each insertion.

In addition to the above all composition in display ads in excess of three minutes per inch, will be charged for at the rate of thirty cents per hour.

READING NOTICES.

READING NOTICES will be charged at ten cents per line for the first insertion and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

ALL NOTICES will be charged for at regular rates except notices of church services.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

June 7, 1904.

At the regular meeting of the common council held on the 7th day of June, 1904.

Meeting called to order by the Hon. Mayor Matthew Stapleton at 8:45 p. m.

Roll call and all members present.

Minutes of last regular and special meeting read and approved as read.

The following bills were presented:

No.		Amt. fmd & al'wd
6187	Archie McCaughan	$13 75
6188	Jacob Lawrence	26 00
6189	Jacob Lawrence	1 50
6190	John Anderson	22 50
6191	Henry Myrmel	39 50
6192	Frank Lawrence	46 50
6193	Sam Moberg	52 00
6194	Arthur Fox	70 20
6195	L. Setterstrom	45 00
6196	Emil Granquist	34 50
6197	Christ Olson	34 95
6198	Chas. Johnson	2 25
6199	Nels Person	6 00
6200	A. G. Pearson	6 00
6201	Swan Linn	24 00
6202	Nick Gerhard	4 50
6203	E. M. Huff	1 50
6204	John Kosky	27 75
6205	Chas. Rollain	37 50
6206	S. Kelley	24 00
6207	Hose Co. No. 1	52 00
6208	Hose Co. No. 2	42 00
6209	Mrs. Graham	2 50
6210	Mrs. Graham	2 00
6211	Hans Anderson	29 60
6212	John Bloom	50 00
6213	Walter Sutton	7 00
6214	Ed. Shepard	2 00
6215	Emil Giliaski	31 00
6216	A. D. Sutton	6 65
6217	A. D. Sutton	500 20
6218	Gust. Swedburg	5 00
6219	Barnes & Weesner	62 50
6220	E. M. Huff	7 00
6221	R. Rutherford	8 25
6222	Wm. Payser	3 50
6223	Oswald Rahricht	15 75
6224	F. E. Kretlow	1 80
6225	Cass & Durkes	41 75
6226	Mrs. Anna Pecore	4 75
6227	James Dulis	55 50
6228	Richard Reed	7 00
6229	H. L. Garner	10 00
6230	Chas. S. Crofoot	1 70
6231	Cass & Durkes	13 34
6232	C. R. Stone	1 50
6233	Anderle & Hinmann	8 25
6234	R. R. Briggs	50
6235	W. F. Ball	4 50
6236	Rhinelander Mut. Tel. Co.	5 00
6237	Rhinelander Light Co.	304 75
6238	W. D. Joslin	1 50
6239	Mrs. Anna Lusch	3 75
6240	Mrs. Anna Lusch	5 00
6241	Rhinelander Mut. Tel. Co.	6 25
6242	Thos. Innes	41 15
6243	Thos. Innes	47 70
6244	Markham & Keefe	19 85
6245	D. McIntosh	3 00
6246	Rhinelander Iron Co.	5 05
6247	Val. Eschwig	9 80
6248	Jas. Morton	1 50
6249	L. Breso	50
6250	Robt. Briggs	50
6251	Brown Bros. Lbr. Co.	23 80
6252	Chas. Brunsell	16 74
6253	S. D. Wilson	15 46
6254	Gust. Johnson	11 56
6255	Robbins Lbr. Co.	2 50
6256	Dunn & Wood	55 29
6257	J. H. Queal & Co.	61 21
6258	Robbins Lbr. Co.	96 15
6259	Lewis Hardware Co.	47 86
6260	Lewis Hardware Co.	12 11
6261	J. Below & Sons	67 39
6262	Spafford & Cole	28 86
	A. H. Peck, amt. cl'md $20 00, disall'd	

Moved by ald. Barnes seconded by ald. Swedburg that the bill of A. H. Peck be disallowed.

Aldermen Ball, Barnes, Bock, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepcke, Swedburg and Stumpner voting aye and Crofoot voting no. Motion carried.

Moved by ald. Bock seconded by ald. Divers, that the balance of bills be allowed as recommended by the comptroller and clerk be instructed to draw orders for same. Carried all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Swedburg seconded by ald. Olson that section 6 of the ordinance relating to sidewalks be ordered published. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by ald. Barnes seconded by ald. Roepcke, that the board of public works be instructed to move the bandstand to a suitable location on the court house square and have the same fixed up and painted to the amount not to exceed $25.00. Carried, all voting aye.

The following petition was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council City of Rhinelander.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned taxpayers of the city of Rhinelander, respectfully ask that the city gravel and put in good shape, that portion of West Monico street that connects Mason and Thayer streets. Signed,

ROBBINS LBR. CO.
J. H. QUEAL & CO.

Moved by ald. Swedberg seconded by ald. Olson, that said petition be granted and the board of public works be instructed to have said street improved and graveled. Carried, all voting aye.

The following petition was read:

To the Hon. Mayor and common Council of the City of Rhinelander.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned property owner respectfully petition that you have the sewer which is now laid north on Oneida ave. to a point 129 feet north of the north line of Frederick street. This work to be done as soon as convenient. Signed by, E. O. Brown, Theodore Dalrain, H. F. Tuttle.

Moved by ald. Barnes seconded by ald. Gilligan, that the petition be granted. Carried, all voting aye.

The following petition was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council City of Rhinelander.

We, the undersigned residents and free holders do hereby petition your honorable body to have a 4in. water main laid from out lot "A" D. R. Stevens addition, easterly along Lake street to the intersection of Lake and Messer streets. Signed by taxpayers.

Moved by ald. Swedburg seconded by ald. Crofoot, that the petition be granted and the board of public works be instructed to advertise for bids for laying of same. Carried, all voting aye.

Petition from the local manager of the Opera house, Mr. John Lind, in regard to amend the ordinance relating to shows and the license required therefor, was read, and was upon motion referred to committee on city affairs.

Petition for reimbursement of taxes to the Stevens Lbr. Co. to the amount of $287.56 was read.

Moved by ald. Barnes seconded by ald. Bock, that such claim be disallowed. Aldermen Ball, Barnes, Bock, Crofoot, Divers, Johnson Olson and Swedberg voting aye and ald. Gilligan, Guyette, Roepcke and Stumpner voting no. Motion carried.

Petition for vacating of a part of the plat of the town site of Pelican was read and was upon motion referred to committee on city affairs.

The following petition was read:

To the Common Council of the City Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

We, the undersigned members of the Oneida County Bar respectfully petition your honorable body to take action nessary to the revision and rearrangement of the ordinances, laws and resolutions, governing the city and have same compiled in convenient pamphlet form. We also suggest that other valuable information regarding government of the city be included in the pamphlet. Signed by members of Oneida County.

Said petition was upon motion referred to committee on city ordinances.

The following recommendation was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council city of Rhinelander.

Gentleman:—I would recommend that the council advertise for and buy 200 cords of slab wood to be delivered at the pumping station prior to Aug. 1, 1904. A. D. SUTTON,
Supt. of Water works.

Moved by ald. Divers seconded by Stumpner that the board of public works be instructed to advertise for bids for 200 cords slab wood to be delivered at the pumping station. Carried, all voting aye.

The following acceptance was read.

Chicago, Ill., May 23, 1904.

To the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander, Wis.

Gentlemen:—As required by the ordinance heretofore on the 9th day of May, 1904, passed by the common council of the city of Rhinelander, Wis., the Standard Oil Company does hereby advise you that it accepts same. Yours truly,

STANDARD OIL CO.

The following petition was read:

To the Common Council City of Rhinelander.

Gentlemen:—We the undersigned property owners on Pelham and Arbutus street do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to have a sewer put in on Pelham street from corner of Mercer and Pelham to corner of Newbold and Pelham also from corner of Prospects street and Arbutus street to corner of Arbutus street and Pelham, and on Pelham street to Pelham and Newbold street and from the last mentioned corner to the river, according to the sewer plans of the city. Signed by residents and taxpayers.

Said petition referred to board of public works and they to report on same at our next meeting. Carried.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that a committee of five, consisting of the Mayor and four aldermen to be appointed by the Mayor, be appointed to report on the advisability of building a city hall. Offered by C. H. Roepcke, ald.

Moved by ald. Stumpner seconded by ald. Guyette, that the resolution be adopted and committee appointed. Carried.

For Such committee the Mayor appointed ald. Roepcke, Stumpner, Ball and Bock.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved by the common council of the city of Rhinelander, that Prospect street, be graded and graveled from Dorr avenue west to Brenner street. Offered by C. H. Roepcke, ald.

Said resolution was upon motion referred to the board of public works to report at next meeting. Carried.

Bids for the laying of a 6 in. water main from the junction of Oneida and Arbutus street to a point midway between the factory of the Rhinelander Boat Co. and the new warehouse of the Rhinelander Manufacturing Co. was presented to council.

Moved by ald. Swedburg seconded by ald. Crofoot that the council rejects the bids received and the board of public works be instructed to lay such main under the supervision of the superintendent of water works. Carried, all voting aye.

Bid from R. H. Getchell for improving Maple street as advertised was laid before council.

Moved by ald. Divers seconded by ald. Crofoot, that the bid be accept and R. H. Getchell be awarded the contract. Carried, all voting aye.

The following report was read:

Your committee to whom was referred a petition modifying the fire limits, now respectfully report and recommend that lots 4, 5 and 6, of blk. 19, original plat be taken out of the fire limits. Louis Stumpner, John Swedburg, H. C. Bock, Committee.

Moved by Alderman Johnson and seconded by Alderman Divers that said report be accepted. Carried.

The following ordinance was introduced by Alderman Stumpner.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Continued on eighth page.

The following Ordinance was introduced and adopted by the common council city of Rhinelander June 7, 1904.

The Mayor and council common of the city of Rhinelander do ordain as follows

Section 1. Section one of an ordinance adopted May 1 1894 and entitled "All Ordinance for Fire Limits and Establishing a Fire Department" as amended May 8 1895 and as further amended July 10 1903, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The west one half of Blocks 4, 9, 15 and 26, the south two thirds of Block 14, Lot 1, 2, and 3 of of Block 19 and the whole of Block 20 21, 24 and 25 all of the Original Plat of Rhinelander and all that part of Block 2 of the 1st addition to Rhinelander lying west of Stevens street shall be known as the Fire Limits of the city of Rhinelander.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication.

Offered by
Louis Stumpner,
Alderman.

Approved this 11th day of June 1904.
Matt Stapleton, Mayor.

City Ordinance.

The following Ordinance was introduced and adopted by the common council city of Rhinelander June 7th 1904.

The Mayor and Common council of the city of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Section 3 and 4 of an ordinance adopted May 1, 1894 entitled "An ordinances relating to dogs" are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The owner, possessor or keeper of any such dog shall cause every dog so licensed to wear a collar around his neck with the metal tag as aforesaid securely fastened to it. Every bull dog in the city shall be securely muzzled at all times with a wire and leather muzzle.

Section 4. It is hereby made the duty of all Police Officers of the city to kill and destroy in a summary manner any bull dog found at large in the city not so muzzled.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its adoption and publication.

Offered by
Chas. S. Crofoot,
Alderman.

Approved this 11th day of June 1904.
Matt Stapleton, Mayor.

City Ordinance.

The following Ordinance was introduced and adopted by the common council city of Rhinelander June 7th 1904.

An ordinance granting to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, the right to construct, erect, maintain and use, lines of poles and wires for the transmission of Electric Power and Light within the limits of the streets and alleys of the City of Rhinelander.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

SECTION I. Permission and authority is hereby given to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, to build, construct, maintain and use lines of poles and electric wires within the limits of all the streets and alleys of the City of Rhinelander until the first day of January, 1924, for the purpose of transmitting light and power along said wires. The poles for such lines shall be placed at such points on the streets as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and shall be moved from time to time, as said board shall direct, but all removals so ordered shall be reasonable. Such lines of wires shall be erected and maintained at the height from the ground provided by section 1329a of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin.

The rights herein granted are not exclusive, but the city reserves the right to grant other similar priveleges, at any time, to any person, persons or corporation.

The said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, shall at all times hold the city of Rhinelander harmless on account of any damages which may be suffered by any person lawfully using the streets and public highways of the city, on account of any negligence of the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs or assigns, in the erection, maintenance and operation of said lines or wires and poles.

SECTION II. The price which may be charged by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, to users for incandescent lighting, shall not exceed ten cents per thousand watts for current actually used.

SECTION III. As a consideration for the granting of the rights herein granted, the said Forbes and Wixson, their heirs and assigns, shall furnish to the city, free of charge, during the life of this franchise, all necessary lights for the city council room, city clerk's office, city lock-up, two hose houses, and lights to the city free public library to the amount of five dollars per month at the rate of ten cents per thousand watts. In case the city shall build a city hall during the life of this franchise, all necessary lights for lighting such city hall shall be furnished to the city free of charge during the life of this franchise.

If the city, during the life of this franchise, shall determine to own or operate its own lighting plant and appraisers or commissioners shall be appointed to fix the amount to be paid by the city for the lighting plant which is operated under this franchise, this franchise shall not be considered as adding anything to the value of such plant.

E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, shall not have the right to charge the city for arc lights, similar to those now in use, for all night lighting and every night, more than six dollars per month for each light.

SECTION IV. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication and its acceptance in writing by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson within ninety days after its said passage.

Ordinance offered by C. H. Roepcke, alderman.

I approve this ordinance,
MATT STAPLETON, Mayor.

Dated June 11, 1904.

Just the Thing for Billiousness.

"I took a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets last evening after dinner and want to say that I feel fifty per cent better than I have for weeks. The Tablets are certainly a fine article for billiousness."—J. J. Firestone, of Firestone & Hinkley, publishers of the News, Allegan, Mich. These Tabl t strength en the digestion, promote a healthy action of the liver and produce an agreeable movement of the bowels. Price 25 cents. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Hot Weather Diseases.

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months, and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, and when reduced with water and sweetened, is pleasant to take. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

Special Reduced Excursion Rates

Will be in effect from all points on the Chicago & North-Western Railway for the occasions named below:

Cincinnati, O., July 18th to 22nd, Grand Lodge B. & P. Order of Elks.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16-20, K. P. Encampment.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 13th to 15th, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

San Francisco, Sept. 5th to 9th, Triennial Conclave Knights Templar.

San Francisco, Sept. 19th to 25th, Sovereign Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

For information as to rates, dates of sale, etc., of these or other occasions, call upon the Ticket Agent of the North-Western Line.

MEN
CAPABLE OF EARNING
From $1,000 to $5,000
A YEAR
Traveling Salesman, Clerk, Merchant,
NO MATTER WHAT YOUR BUSINESS.

A complete re-organization of the producing department of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York in this section affords a chance for a few good men; eight vacancies on the agency force remain open for men of character and ability; You can find out by writing whether it will be worth while for you to make a change; no previous experience is necessary.

A Course of Professional Instruction Given Free.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

EDWARD A. McCURDY, President.

HAS PAID POLICY-HOLDERS OVER
630 MILLION DOLLARS

Address GEORGE T. DEXTER, Superintendent of Domestic Agencies, 32 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. 41-M12-Je2.

Parties who wish lessons on mandolin, guitar and banjo leave orders at Carling's music store. Years of experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Piano tuning a specialty.

O. E. PALMER.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.

Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the application of Charles R. Howe for the vacation of a part of the plat of the Town Site of Pelican.

Notice is hereby given that Charles R. Howe, proprietor and owner in fee of a part of the recorded plat of the Town Site of Pelican, in the city of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, and hereinafter more particularly described, will apply to the Circuit Court of the County of Oneida, in the State of Wisconsin, at the Court House, in the City of Rhinelander, in said County, on the second Monday, being the 14th day of November, 1904, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for a judgment vacating that part of the recorded plat of the said Town Site of Pelican known and described as follows:

Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty-one (21), and twenty-two (22), all in Block numbered (7); Lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10), all in Block numbered (8); and the street named and known as Orino Street, extending east from its intersection with Minola Street, between said Blocks 7 and 8 to the east boundary line of said Blocks 7 and 8.

Dated May 12th, 1904.

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney for Petitioner

8t-m19-Jy7.

IN PROBATE, ONEIDA COUNTY COURT:

Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the Court House in Rhinelander, in said county on the 5th day of July, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:

The petition of Carl Kraeger, administrator of the estate of Edward Schwanz, deceased, for license to sell the real estate of deceased to pay the debts outstanding against the estate.

Dated May 25th, 1904.

LEVI J. BILLINGS,
County Judge.

t-m26-Je16.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
June 6, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on July 16, 1904, viz: Romanzo M. Douglass, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 9139 for the lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 and SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 22, Tp. 37 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Lyons, Albert Miller, Lewis Moody, Lewis Penabaker, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN MILLER, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.,
June 11, 1904.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on July 23, 1904, viz: William J. Garland, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 8711, for the lot No. 3, Sec. 14, Tp. 38, N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Chris. Robinson, Geo. Kahl, Elle Bonilon, John Seraphin, all of Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.

A Child Banker

It is an old adage that "as the twig is bent so the tree inclines." Teach your child to save while he is young, and saving will become a habit with him. If parents would bear this in mind, and take advantage of our offer to make a banker of their child, when he reaches man's estate the habit of saving his money instead

of spending it will have become one of the fixed habits of life. It is a duty you owe to him to show him that money saved is money earned. We furnish each child with a bank book and our little bank, and start him out fully equipped to become a little business man. Careful attention will be given to children's accounts.

Merchants State Bank.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

VanVoorhees & Newsome
RHINELANDER, WIS.
Cement and Concrete Work
—OF ALL KINDS—
Sidewalks, Floors, Curbs, Steps, Etc.

All work guaranteed. Orders left at Geo. Jewell's Music Store, No. 5 W. Davenport st. will receive prompt attention.

Willson's Orchestra
GEO. C. WILLSON, Director.

Will furnish two to twelve men for balls, receptions, parties, etc.

TERMS MODERATE.

For engagements call on or address
LOUIS H. DANNER, Mgr.,
'Phone 90-3 Rhinelander, Wis.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Fruits of All Kinds
GOLDEN RUSSETT ORANGES
JUST IN.
FULL LINE OF THE
FAMOUS "FERNDELL CANNED GOODS."
E. C. VESSEY & SON.

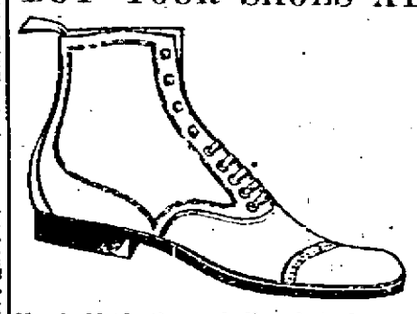
Athletic Goods.

Base Balls, Bats, Gloves, Masks,
AND OUTFITS FOR SUMMER SPORTS.
Swings and Hammocks.
—AT—
BRONSON'S.

When you see the Moon over your left shoulder, It's a lucky look—
but a better look, still, will be to come in and see our new Spring Line of Cloths for Suits and Overcoats.

All the Season's New Patterns
Can be seen at the establishment of
A. C. DANIELSON, Tailor
PRICES EASY ON THE POCKET.
280 Brown Street, RHINELANDER, WIS.

BUY YOUR SHOES AT A SHOE STORE



—AT—
A. Shauder's Shoe Store
116-18 S. Brown St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

No shoddy leather and all made up in first-class shape by well known reputable manufacturers. Boys' Shoes $1.00 and up. Men's Shoes 1.25 and up

A BEAUTY DRINK,
like beauty sleep, means a drink for good health. Rhinelander beer, owing to its purity, is particularly beneficial as a tonic, and is extremely nutritious. It is bottled by the Rhinelander Brewing Co., who will promptly deliver any quantity for home consumption.

TRY OUR MALT TONIC
IT BUILDS YOU UP.
RHINELANDER BREWING CO.

THE COST

Of Modern Steam Laundering is less than the expense of a washerwoman, to say nothing of the saving in work, worry and health.

And you get Better Results.

Rhinelander Steam Laundry is Modern.
TELEPHONE No. 93, 1 ring.

BIG JO FLOUR
25 pound sacks, 50 pound sacks and 100 pound sacks.

There is no better flour made in the country than BIG JO. A trial will convince you of its worth.

WE ALSO HANDLE THE
General Sheridan Uncolored Jaan Tea and Flint's Pex Coffee, also Fresh Vegetables and Fruit.
J. N. WHITE

QUEAL & CO.
Quote the Lowest Prices,
Deliver the
Quickest to any part of city
Any
Quantity, and keep the best Quality of
BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS, ETC.

We have just added to our stock a large assortment of Screen Doors and Windows, and have marked them at a price that will sell them.

Call up 'Phone 72,
J. H. QUEAL & CO.

Eyes Tested Free of Charge.

If you are troubled with defective vision do not delay, but call upon an experienced registered opthalmic surgeon and optician who will carefully examine your eyes and decide what treatment you require, at a moderate cost.

Glasses Fitted and Work Guaranteed

Satisfactory or Money Refunded

Give me a call and be assured that one treatment is beneficial

F. HIRZY, Optician and Jeweler,

Opera House Block, Rhinelander, Wis.

H. Lewis, the one-price clothier, leads them all. tf

July 4th only three weeks off.

Edward Nash of Portage is in the city.

Master Douglass Foster is ill with pneumonia.

Rev. J. J. Looze of Tomahawk was here last week.

A. M. Pride was over from Tomahawk Monday.

Supt. Curtis of the "Soo" line was in the city yesterday.

Douglas Anderson Sundayed at his home in North Crandon.

E. N. Smith was down from Lac du Flambeau, Saturday.

Henry Albright of Ashland was at the Rapids House Monday.

M. Machugh of Wausau was a business caller during the week.

Will McNare of Antigo has resigned his position with Armour & Co.

S. J. Levitt of the Buck Clothing Company Sundayed with friends in Appleton.

F. R. Hiles of Hiles, Forest county, was seen on our streets the fore part of the week.

P. Shay, a well known Armstrong Creek man, did business in the city last Saturday.

E. S. Shepard and J. C. Teal are enjoying an outing at Plum Lake, Vilas county.

Mrs. Dave Jenkinson of Minocqua is visiting among relatives and old friends in the city.

Fred Herrick, the well known lumberman, was down from Lac du Flambeau yesterday.

Mrs. L. Cleary has been away for several days visiting among relatives at Appleton, Oshkosh and Omro.

Miss Anna Jennings is home from Crandon, where she has been teaching to spend the summer vacation.

Miss Lorraine Recker of Minneapolis has arrived in Rhinelander to spend the summer with her brother D. F. Recker.

A. J. Endress of Manitowoc was in Rhinelander the first of the week looking after his extensive real estate interests.

Winslow Humskoski left Tuesday for Ore Dock Yards, Ashland, where the Northwestern railway company has given him a position as operator

The board of school directors of the various towns in the county met Monday and elected executive boards. The returns of the elections have not yet been received.

John O. Lind, who recently came here from Rhinelander, Thursday bought a house and lot from R. C. Thellman. The price was $600.—Tomahawk Leader.

E. G. Buck of Berlin is visiting his brother, H. M. Buck of this city. This is the gentleman's first visit to Rhinelander and he is very favorably impressed with the city.

Isaac Peterson of Whitewater was in the city yesterday and today on business. The gentleman is a son-in-law of Dr. Salisbury, president of the Whitewater Normal school.

J. P. Hausen, the leading clothier in Rhinelander.

Dr. Bellis of Bundy was in the city Monday.

Watch for the big street parade on July 4th.

Henry Miner was up from Pelican Lake Monday.

Ed. Brazell and daughters were in from Bundy, Monday.

Dr. H. Garner was at Monico Friday on professional business.

C. B. Ryckman returned from his trip south Saturday morning.

Supt. Phillips of the Flambeau Indian school was in the city Tuesday

J. A. Wilson of Tomahawk was registered at the Fuller Hotel, Friday.

John Wilson of Ashland was here Monday and Tuesday calling on friends.

Mrs. James Keenan is seriously ill with pneumonia at her home on the South side.

Bert Watts has arrived in this city from the great lakes, in which waters he has been cooking on an ore vessel

The fish train, the accommodation "scoot" on the Monico-Watersmeet branch, is now making regular trips.

Dry and green 16 inch pine and hemlock wood.
tf. Brown Bros. Lumber Co.

Mrs. Lucy Dunn is at Omro visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Porter. She will be absent several weeks.

Frank Goulisby is now located near Lac du Flambeau in charge of a summer resort owned by Chicago parties.

Thomas McCormick, head sawyer in Yawkey's mill at Hazelhurst, was down for an over Sunday visit with his family.

The Misses Hattie and Flora Bauer of Milwaukee are in Rhinelander to make an extended visit with their cousin, Miss Ada Haas.

H. A. Barber and wife were called to Plymouth, this state, Tuesday by the death of his mother. The lady was well advanced in years.

The Robbins Lumber Co. will deliver lumber, lath and shingles to any part of the city. Try their Diamond "A" shingles. m5-tf

C. A. Wixson and Ray LaSelle returned Monday evening from a trip to the Big St. Germain waters. They brought home 125lbs of fine pike and bass.

Miss Elsie Abbott came home Sunday afternoon from a several weeks' visit at points in the south of the state, including Madison and Milwaukee.

A. B. Newell, Armour & Co.'s traveling representative, Sundayed at his home in this city. A. B. says that business on the road is rather quiet at this season.

The Northwestern line will sell fishermen's tickets during the summer good for thirty days, to points as far north as Merrer and south to Deerbrook. One fare and a third rate.

Mike Wheeler spent several days of the week on business in Milwaukee.

Attorney A. W. Shelton was a business visitor at Superior and Duluth last week.

Wm. Bryan returned Sunday from Wauwatosa where he made a short stay with relatives.

Mrs. Pearl Price of Eagle River was numbered among visitors to the city the fore part of the week.

George Mahoney assisted last week in J. H. Queal & Co's retail office on West Davenport street.

Geo. Abraham was down from Minocqua last week purchasing a set of tools for use in the blacksmith shop.

Four row boats were sent up to Sand Lake, Thursday by the Rhinelander Boat Co., for use at the summer resort.

Webster Brown left Sunday night for St Louis to take in the sights at the World's fair. He will be away about three weeks.

Miss Lemmie Melton, who attends the local High school went to her home in Newbold, Saturday to remain during the summer.

Miss Ella Edwards, a student at the Northwestern Academy at Ashland, came home Friday to spend the summer vacation in this city.

Mrs. Chas. Rumery returned to her home in Lac Du Flambeau Saturday after a week's stay with her friend, Mrs. Henry Stevens on Anderson street.

Bert Steadman has secured a position in the train service of the Wisconsin Central road and will leave soon for Abbotsford to begin his duties.

John Clark of Washburn did business in the city Friday. He was accompanied by his son Thomas who is a student at the Michigan University.

O. E. Booth and C. D. Emory of St Croix Falls were in Rhinelander Friday on their way home from the Odd Fellows' state encampment at Appleton.

From June 16-20 the Northwestern line will make a rate of one fare plus twenty-five cents from this point to Chicago and return for the republican national convention.

WANTED:—Good lady agents at once to sell made-to-measure garments, supporters, etc. Address Ideal Garment Mfg. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich. je9-16.

Miss Mabel Bishop, teacher of pianoforte. Pupil of Prof. Herr Rudolph Ganz, Chicago: Pupils given careful and thorough instruction. je16-jy7. 628 Keenan Street.

Angus McDonald, station agent for the Northwestern line at Hurley, Sundayed in this city with his people. Mrs. McDonald, who has been ill for some weeks is reported improving.

Arthur J. McCarey, who passed through the early stages of his public school education in this city, was a member of the large class which graduated last week from the Antigo High school.

Constipation causes two-thirds of all sickness in the world. Why suffer when Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well? 35 cents. Tea or tablet form.
J. J. Reardon.

Miss Winnie Iverson, one of the obliging lady operators at the central telephone office, is away this week on a vacation at her former home in Wausau. Miss Maud Day, a new arrival here is filling her place.

Posters have been placed conspicuously about the city advertising the big Saengerfest to be held in Marinette the last of this month. The Rhinelander Leiderkranz will not send a delegation to the fest this year.

E. A. Chapman, the Northwestern line's former cashier, left Tuesday morning for North Dakota where he has been given a position as agent at one of the "Soo" line stations. Mr. Chapman will not move his family for some weeks.

Seth Basil has installed an electric engine in his establishment on Brown street and is used in freezing ice cream. It is the only contrivance of its order in the city and Mr. Basil says will freeze seven gallons of cream in less than fifteen minutes' time.

Clarence Steadman and wife of Ashland were guests all of last week at the home of his mother, Mrs. Anna Steadman, on Arbutus street. Mr. Steadman is a freight conductor on the Northwestern line running between Ashland and Watersmeet.

Louis Aphlin, proprietor of the Tremont Hotel on North Thayer street, is undergoing treatment for a long standing ailment in Dr. Rou's hospital at Merrill. His condition is said to be very grave and small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Guy W. Ogden, who is visiting here from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Lew Moody captured a 34lb muckallonge Sunday in Jenne Weber Lake. The big fish was hooked while trolling and put up a wicked fight. This is the largest "musky" yet caught in any of the nearby waters this season.

Claude Shepard, who for some years has been connected with J. Segerstrom's jewelry establishment, has resigned his position. Claude is as yet undecided as to what vocation he will pursue, several desirable places having been offered him. In the meanwhile he will lounge around for a time enjoying a long needed rest.

Arthur Orth of Monico was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. H. L. Roe of North Crandon was in the city Sunday.

C. S. Hopkins of Florence transacted business in the city Monday.

Jno. Boland was at Minneapolis and St. Paul on business this week.

Tom Keenan has been called here from State Line by the illness of his mother.

Mrs. A. D. Daniels has been at New London this week visiting her father, W. A. Sterling.

A. McGuire, Lee Gordon, and C. A. Berger were among the visitors from Wausau this week.

Master John Shafer joined his mother and brother at their homestead near Hazelhurst, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jule DeMars went to Aniwa Saturday morning and enjoyed a brief visit among relatives.

Miss Mabel Bishop was at Eagle River part of the week giving the pupils of her music class instructions.

Jos. Sicklinger, the local horse dealer, recently disposed of several head of horses to parties at Three Lakes

Mrs. Carl Krueger and children went to Wausau Friday forenoon to remain a few weeks among relatives.

The Rhinelander base ball team has secured a game with Hurley on the latter's grounds Sunday, June 25

Ben DeNoyer, who has been working for Gilkey & Anson on the Merrill drive, returned to the city Monday.

George Feazel, proprietor of the Oneida Hotel, left Tuesday on a business trip to Antigo and Green Bay.

Dry and green 16 inch pine and hemlock wood.
tf. Brown Bros. Lumber Co.

Miss Irene Abott, teacher in the Eagle River schools, arrived here Saturday to spend the summer vacation.

Theo. Born moves his clothes repairing establishment from the Stapleton block to the Oneida House tomorrow.

Miss Anna Walsh, who has been teaching at Neenah, arrived home the first of the week to be present at the Walsh-McIsaac wedding.

Mr. and Mr. Mose Jansen and little daughter, Beulah of Phlox, were in Rhinelander over Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Antone Rheaume.

Miss Claremont of De Pere was the guest of friends several days of the week. The young lady has been teaching near Phlox, Langlade county.

Mrs. Frank Bryant and children left this morning on a visit to their former home in Michigan. They will be absent a greater share of the summer.

Axel Lindegren spent the front end of the week at Woodruff and Lac du Flambeau on business connected with his clothes cleaning establishment.

Miss Elizabeth McBurney has returned from a year's stay at East Grand Forks, N. D. She does not like the Dakotas as well as Wisconsin.

Henry Tank has resigned his position with the Northwestern railway company as local day operator and will leave Monday for Wausau his home.

Into each life some rains must fall,
Wise people don't sit down and bawl;
Only fools suicide or take to flight,
Smart people take Rocky Mountain Tea at night. J. J. Reardon.

An announcement is made in the Crandon Republican of the marriage at that place on June 5th, of Leonard Carpenter and Miss Cora E. Rummerfield. The bride formerly resided in this city.

Miss Blanche Jansen arrived in the city Sunday morning from Esmond, N. D., where she has been since last fall with her sister, Mrs. Emmett Laing. She will will remain here among relatives during the week then leave for her home in Phlox.

Patrick Stapleton of Beuna Vista, Portage county, arrived in the city yesterday to make a stay with his son, Matt. Mr. Stapleton reports the out look in the south of the state for good crops as very encouraging and thinks the farmers will have no cause to complain. Potatoes are going to be plentiful.

E. F. Darsaw, agent for the "Soo" company at Manistique, Mich., greeted his many old acquaintances in the city Sunday. Emil was some years ago employed by the company at the local station being later transferred to Prentice Junction. He is a good fellow and well versed railroad man and his friends are pleased that he is prospering.

Irvin Gray, who has been in business at Ogdensburg, Wis., for several years, has disposed of his stock and accepted a position as bookkeeper in the First National Bank in this city. As soon as he can secure a house he will move his family here. Mr. Gray was one of Antigo's earliest business men, having been in the employ of L. D. Mason, and later conducted a large store of his own. We are glad to see him back in Antigo.—Antigo News Item.

Calumet Baking Powder

Perfect in quality.
Moderate in price.

SELLING OUT

S E L L I N G O U T

Men's and Boys' Suits, Shoes, Trousers, Furnishings Hats and Caps, Fancy Vests Nobby Neckwear Trunks Suit Cases Valises. also a snappy line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

IT IS TO YOUR Benefit TO BUY NOW.

Buck Clothing Co.
16 W. Davenport St.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Our Goods are First Quality in every Respect Our Stock is the Newest therefore we have no out of date Goods. We please everybody with the exception of the other Clothing Merch'nts

S E L L I N G O U T

SELLING OUT

Wm. Eibel arrived from Tomahawk Saturday and entered upon the duties of his position with the Rhinelander Paper Co. He has sold his home in Tomahawk and will move here as soon as suitable arrangements can be made.

Axel Lindegren has secured the services of John Koski from Manistique, Mich., an expert tailor to assist him in his establishment on Stevens St. Mr. Lindegren has found this step necessary on account of the large business which he is enjoying.

Of the local High school class of '01 which recently graduated, the following have signified their intentions of entering the Wisconsin University in September: Edward Malone, Arthur Langdon, Webb Brown, Douglas Anderson and Arthur Chatterton.

The members of Rhinelander Lodge 29 S. H. & E. F. are making arrangements for a big picnic to be given Sunday at Lake Julia. A bowery has been erected on the grounds and dancing will be one of the main pastimes. This will be the first picnic of the summer.

Mayor Stapleton and two sons, Charles and Grover, left Monday morning for a visit at Stevens Point and Beuna Vista. Mr. Stapleton will return this week while the boys will remain about a month with their uncle, Charles Brady, who is a wealthy Portage county farmer.

G. W. Lewis of Minneapolis, the "Soo" line operator at Prentice, has been arrested charged with having stolen money from the company amounting to about $35. He plead not guilty and was bound over for trial at the term of circuit court which convenes at Phillips, June 27.

Frank Kretlow, the popular Davenport street druggist left last night for a two weeks' vacation in the southern part of the state. A portion of his time will be spent at his old home in Lake Mills. F. O. Hoppe of Sheboygan, is attending to the wants of customers duing his absence.

J. J. Reardon, E. C. Sturdevant, Chas. Peterson, Bernard Berhalter and Dr. H. L. Garner were the members of a fishing party who enjoyed a half day's sport on Tomahawk lake Saturday afternoon. The gentlemen met with encouraging luck and returned with several fine strings of the "finny tribe."

Rev. J. W. Johnson returned Sunday morning from Lindsburg, Kan., where he had been for several days attending a conference meeting of Swedish Lutheran churches. Rev. Johnson delivered his farewell sermon at the North side church Sunday. The edifice was fairly packed with members of the congregation and others who had gathered to bid the pastor adieu. He and his family leave to-morrow afternoon for Ironwood, their new residence.

Mrs. Louis Ernest, Evansville, Ind. —Hollister's "Rocky Mountain Tea is splendid. Makes sick people well. Cured me after others failed." Tea or tablet form. 35 cents.
J. J. Reardon.

A dinner of frog's legs, the first of the season, was enjoyed by E. H. Melklejohn, T. C. Wood and W. B. La Salle at Frenchie's Cafe, Sunday evening. The legs of a fine variety were secured by Messrs. Melklejohn and Wood and when prepared by that most excellent caterer, Al. Mettayer, made a tempting repast.

George M. Maxson, who has for some time been manager of the business of Brooks & Ross Lumber Company, at Schofield, Wisconsin, has resigned and his position has been taken by M. F. McCullough. Mr. McCullough has been in the employ of the Ross Lumber Company at Arbor Vitae and has had many years' experience in the lumber business.

George Hilleiman of Boscobel, this state, arrived in the city last Friday for the purpose of purchasing Oneida county farming lands and making this section his permanent location. For years Mr. Hilleiman has been numbered among the successful farmers of Crawford county and understands the industry in its very branch. He professes much faith in the future of Oneida county.

Henry Walker of the town of Newbold, informed us Saturday that the blueberry crop which Oneida county will yield this year, providing early frosts do not interfere, will be the largest in five years. He says in his town there is one strip of marsh land that the whole population of Milwaukee could pick blue berries from and there would still be enough of the fruit remaining to supply Oneida County.

Do Not Wait Until You Need It.

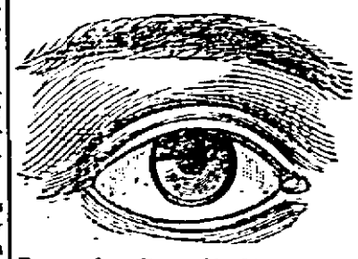
The season is again at hand when diarrhoea and dysentery are prevalent. Do not wait until some of your family is taken with a violent attack, but be prepared. A bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand and when needed has saved many a life. Procure it at once. For sale by Anderle & Hinman.

A Card.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 50 cent bottle of Greene's Warranted Syrup of Tar if it fails to cure your cough or cold. We also guarantee a 25-cent bottle to prove satisfactory or money refunded. J. J. Reardon.

Health is Wealth.

Health is a precious gift and all those who desire it cannot have defective vision.



Dr. J. R. McBurney,

Eye Specialist

of Rhinelander GUARANTEES TO CURE weak eyes of any nature.

WHAT IT MEANS TO HAVE WEAK EYES.

Viz: sick headaches, dizziness, indigestion, Billiousness, Conjunctinitis, Granular Lids, Burning of the lids which is an indication of an inflamation in the eye. All these and many other ailments can be entirely ilminated through the proper use of the proper theraputic action of lenses.

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—NEW LINE OF—

HANDSOME SIDE-COMBS

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One Entire Week Beginning MONDAY JUNE 20.

Grand Opera House.

WILL T. SEEGER, Manager. JNO. LIND, Local Manager

KENNEDY STOCK COMPANY,

Direct from the Metropolitan Theatre, Duluth, Minn., where they have been playing an indefinite engagement.

5——BIG SPECIALTY ACTS——5

Without doubt the best Repertoire Company on the road.

One Lady Admitted Free Monday Night with a Paid 30 Cent Ticket.

Seats on Sale Saturday.

For Special Ladies and Children's Matinee on Saturday. Prices: Children 10 Cents Adults, 20 Cents. Show starts at 2:30.

THE STORY TELLER

BILLY THOMPSON'S CHOICE

By EDWIN J. WEBSTER.

(Copyright, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

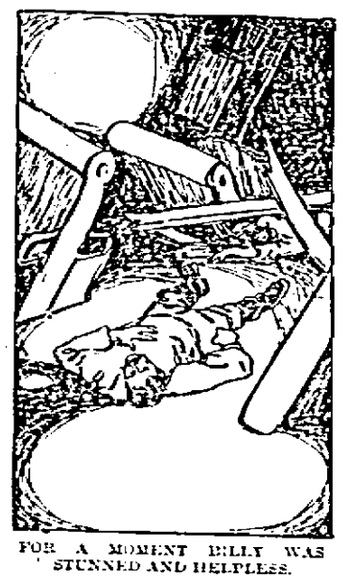
"BILLY" THOMPSON, formerly Will and Mr. Thompson, was looking gloomily out of the car window, apparently intent on the passing scenery. In reality his thoughts were far away, and they were far from pleasant thoughts. For Billy was on his way to the penitentiary. That Billy was not wearing handcuffs was due to a point of pride with Sheriff Wilson, in whose custody Billy was.

"Any time when Tom Wilson needs handcuffs to take care of only one prisoner, it will be because he is an older and a weaker man than he is these present days," the sheriff used to remark a little grimly. "The boys know that if any of them try to make a break when I'm taking them to the pen it will be a case for the coroner instead of the penitentiary warden."

Sheriff Wilson was not only an unusually stronk and active man, but a dead shot and "mighty sudden on the draw," in the language of his admiring constituents.

"It is all my own fault," thought Billy Thompson, gloomily, as the train sped on its way. "I had a good chance of success when I left school. I threw that away. Then, after the first break came that position on the railroad. Even after that I had plenty of chances to get on honestly. I threw them away, too. Every time I had a choice offered me I chose the wrong way. And now I'm on my way to the pen."

Billy was aroused from his gloomy reverie by a little gurgling, gasping noise.



FOR A MOMENT BILLY WAS STUNNED AND HELPLESS.

He turned from the window and saw on the seat in front of him a baby, plump, well-fed, happy baby, who seemed to be on good terms with himself and the whole world. The baby was standing on its mother's lap, leaning over her shoulder so as to face the seat behind. As Billy looked at it the baby again broke into a gurgling laugh and extended its chubby fists in Billy's direction. Even a man on his way to the penitentiary would have found it hard to resist such advances, and Billy, despite his faults, was fond of children. He snapped his fingers at the baby, who chuckled gleefully at the performance. The mother looked around with the proud smile of a young mother, who is certain there never was a baby to compare with hers. As Billy, for the time forgetful of his own troubles, continued his attempts to amuse and interest the child, the little one began to manifest a strong desire to come to his new found friend. Billy looked at the sheriff doubtfully.

"Go on, take him," said the official, in kindlier tones than he usually used towards prisoners in his charge. "Guess whatever else you may have done, Billy, there's no danger of your hurting a kid like that."

Billy half rose in his seat, and the young mother, accustomed to the easy manners of the west, and rather proud of the facility of her baby for making friends, was about to pass the baby to Billy, when suddenly there came from the engine the long, shrieking whistle which all railroad men know and dread—the danger signal. The next second the brakes gripped the car wheels with a suddenness and force which sent the passengers tumbling over each other and the seats. The car seemed to recoil on itself in its desperate effort to stop. Then the front trucks rose from the ground, there was a crashing of timbers, a hissing, rending sound, rising in the scale to almost a wail, as the front wheels tore their way through the woodwork on the preceding car, the floor of the car seemed to twist and writhe like a living thing. Then the whole car careened wildly and with a crash of breaking glass and smashing timbers, fell over on its side, the opposite to that on which Bill and the sheriff had been sitting.

For a moment Billy was stunned and helpless. Then as his senses came back he struggled to his feet, how he scarcely knew. He had been cut by the glass in the car windows and was bruised from head to foot, but to his surprise found that he was not seriously injured. On the ground, a few feet away, lay Sheriff Wilson, unconscious, the blood running from a gash in his forehead.

On every side were men and women, some dangerously injured, others dazed, yet little hurt, others still pinned down by the wreckage. It had been a collision and a bad one, and even as Billy straightened himself up and tried to recall his scattered senses, from every direction came groans, shrieks, calls for help, and all the heart-breaking accompaniments of a railroad accident.

Billy's first thought was to turn in and devote every energy to helping those less fortunate than himself who had been caught in the wreckage. Then he stopped. Sheriff Wilson was unconscious. Before he regained his senses Billy could be far away. When the sheriff missed him it would be thought he was buried in the wreck. With so much time Billy was certain of making a successful escape. It would be a mean thing to do, thought Billy, but on the other hand rose up the grim picture of the penitentiary, its narrow cells, its bitter routine of labor, its hardships and loss of all that made life worth living. Besides, what difference would one man make in the task of clearing such a wreck?

Once again, when he had regarded all as definitely settled, Fate had brought home to Billy Thompson the choice of which path in life he should take.

It was a baby's chubby hand that turned the balance. Even as Billy stood undecided he heard a frightened wail, and saw a dimpled little fist sticking out from under one of the shattered fragments of the car in which he had been sitting before the wreck. And with a sudden thrill Billy realized that the plump, friendly baby, who a moment before had been cooing and laughing in his very face, was pinned under the wreckage. All thought of the penitentiary vanished. Billy plunged at his task of rescue, working furiously, yet careful not to dislodge any of the timbers in such a way that they would fall on the little prisoner.

It was a hard task and not a short one, though other willing hands soon had joined to Billy's. But in the end both the plump baby and its young mother were extricated from the wrecked car. In the car were dead and badly injured, but the baby and its mother were unhurt, except for a few bruises. When the car had careened to one side the back of the seat on which they had been sitting had turned over in such a manner as to imprison them, but also to protect them from the broken glass and timbers. But if it had not been for Billy's prompt and desperate work there was a chance that they would not have been released until the flames which now were sweeping through the mass of wreckage had rendered it too late.

When Billy realized that the plump baby and its mother were safe he drew a long breath of relief. Then he suddenly realized that among the men who had been assisting him was Sheriff Wilson. The sheriff had been only slightly injured, and as soon as he regained his senses, regardless of the blood which was pouring from the cut in his forehead had rushed to help in the work of rescue. Now he turned to Billy.

"So, while I was on my back you were getting the kid and its mother out of the wreck, instead of trying to run away?" he observed, in a voice whose gruffness tried in vain to conceal its kindliness.

He glanced sharply at Billy as he spoke. But it was not the look of a sheriff towards his prisoner, but such as one brave man gives another. Billy met it with as straightforward a glance. For a moment he was no longer the convict, but a man who had made his choice bravely and well in one of life's great emergencies.

"If I've got any influence in Williston county," added Sheriff Wilson in emphatic tones, "and I think I have, it won't be so very long before a pardon comes to the pen, Billy."

Billy looked at the plump baby and its mother. She was weeping, but her tears were not those of grief. And Billy did not regret his lost chance to escape, nor the choice he had taken. Even without the sheriff's last words he felt that it had been a good one.

GRANDPOP'S MOTTO.

I used to let the cattle out and putting up the bars
Would stand alone a space, perhaps, and gaze up at the stars;
Then I would take a glance around to see that all was right
Before I shook the lantern out, and went in for the night
And sat with mine own people 'neath the rafters time-embrowned,
Before the wife and I open grate while shadows danced around.

I see things now as plain as then, where father used to sit,
And mother in her rocking-chair would slowly rock and knit,
And sister on her patchwork quilt with fingers deft and slim
Would work and hum, it all comes back from out the years grown dim;
And I can see old gran'ther sit, the light on his old face,
Where he could chew and chew and spit in the old fireplace.

Grandfather was "Sir Oracle" within our humble cot;
What gran'ther said was so; 'twas so e'en if 'twas not;
His saying so just made it so; he chewed and spat and chewed,
And when he spoke we all kept still and sat with mien subdued;
And ev'ry night he'd say these words before he sought his cot:
"Tenacrescultivatedrightareworthtwohundredfoot."

And that thing ground in us each night before we went to bed
Sank like a brand into our souls, and fastened in each head;
Whene'er we thought of biting off more than we well could chew
We would remember gran'ther's words, and know it wouldn't do;
Brother and I both own our homes and teach, each in his cot:
"Tenacrescultivatedrightareworthtwohundredfoot."

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

LOCUST PLAGUE IN EGYPT.

Invasion of Insects a Very Serious One—Destroy Everything in Their Path.

There is every probability of the plague of locusts which has now descended on Egypt proving a very serious one, writes the Cairo correspondent of the London Daily Mail. Great anxiety is felt for the young cotton and other crops.

The locusts first arrive in comparatively small numbers, but they multiply very rapidly as soon as they reach the edge of cultivation. Within ten days the young insects, though still wingless, advance in a solid phalanx sometimes two or three feet deep and several miles in length.

It is essential that at this stage they should be destroyed, as it would be impossible to check the ravages of flying locusts.

The method adopted during the last visitation, that of 1890, was to dig deep trenches, sometimes miles in length, between which and the advancing swarm huge heaps of straw were laid and fired. Any locusts which succeeded in escaping the flames and smoke fell into the trenches, where they were destroyed by natives under the supervision of English instructors.

It is a providential habit of young locusts never to turn back or aside when once started, no matter what obstacles are put in their way.

The eyes of the birds that fly by night are generally almost double the size of those of day birds.

GOSSIP OF PARIS STYLES

PARIS.—Fashion over here is more or less historical, and the costliness of dress has become really serious. Our couturieres are using the most wonderful colorings and designs, for it is impossible to produce the gorgeous evening dress of the Louis period without using suitable fabrics.

The revival of taffetas, brocades and wonderful velvets and satins leads to further extravagance in the matter of appropriate lace and embroideries. On

A summer gown of black and white taffetas, trimmed with velvet and lace.

all sides I hear that the jewelers vie with each other in the production of stones and dainty settings in keeping with the fashions of the moment.

Of course, the most elegant mondaines over here show a certain semblance of simplicity despite the costliness of the fabrics employed. Yet the general idea appears to be that there is a great deal of bizarre dressing about, especially in the matter of colors. I doubt if some of the fashionable shades are really good. The olive greens and browns are very trying, and can only be dealt with successfully at the leading ateliers.

Rose du Barry is giving place to more faded tones, and certainly in hot weather these cannot be said to be more becoming.

Then the furore for spots is quickly changing into a liking for checks, and inoffensive and indefinite as these were in the early part of the season, I fear they will shortly become vulgarized. Altogether, it is extremely difficult to know what to do!

The milliners, too, are using the most peculiar colorings, and dull pink shades are rarely becoming on the head. Pale apple green mixed with black is rather a happy inspiration of the milliner of the moment, especially when adorned with huge cabbage roses, which are, however, produced in colors unknown in the cult of real flowers.

Vivid violets, bright blues and odd mauves are much to the fore.

There is a predominance of Panama used for summer hats, the crowns of some of these being high and square, while others are tall and conical with rather severe brims. The chief trimming is a wreath of roses and foliage with a wide chiffon veil hanging down the back, which can be drawn over the face if the wearer desires. This chiffon veil is slowly but surely ousting the lace veil from the pinnacle of fashion.

Some of the muslin frocks here are the prettiest revivals of the eighteenth century. They are made up very simply, with full pleated skirts, chemisettes and fichus of embroidered lawn or muslin. With this style one somehow rather likes to see the 1820 bonnet or the bergere hat, but instead of these the newest thing worn is a kind of "marquise" shape in white panama, trimmed with wreaths of pompadour roses, clusters of green leaves and ribbon velvet.

Millinery is extraordinarily beautiful at the moment, though it still continues to change. As quickly as one mode becomes popular so do the modistes bring out another. It is almost impossible to lay down hard and fast rules about hats. Everything seems to be worn, but no style lasts long, and one wonders what will be the next thing? Then the same applies to frocks, and I think the only modes the dressmakers wish to keep rather exclusive are the new designs in muslins.

In taffeta I have seen some real old puce shades, which are very noticeable. For afternoon wear these are made with chemisettes and fichus of embroidered lawn. All the smart taffeta frocks seem to be made in 1820 fashion, with pointed bodices and ruched skirts.

The fancy for checks has by no means abated. The pointed effect is sometimes arrived at by the elongated waistband, but in many cases the bodices are being drawn over the skirt.

There seems to be no skirt worn but the pleated one, even in serge, with the exception of that which accompanies the long basque coat, and which is cut perfectly plain with only a few flat pleats at the back. These skirts just

Useful summer gown of Pirle-finished cloth, in sapphire blue, trimmed with wide bands of taffetas glace, and full ruffles of lace.

touch the ground all round and are different from the cloths of last year.

Tobacco colored cloths are a great deal worn, and these are invariably trimmed with pipings of velvet or satin ribbon. Tussore silks, too, decorated with black and gold galon still hold their own.

Then there are some old black silk grenadines worn over white. Naturally a good many leading Parisians are placed in mourning by the death of the Duchesse d'Albe, which took place a short time ago.

ANNETTE GIRVY.

Linen For Summer Wear

ON EVERY side we hear that if is to be a linen season, and we surely have reason to hope that we shall get a summer when cottons, linens and muslins may have a fair innings. I think one linen frock is indispensable and so is a flannel or delaine.

Now, linens this year have surpassed themselves in the matter of color, texture and variety; we have plain linens, coarse linens, fine linens, linens profusely and finely embroidered, linens coarsely and sparingly embroidered, linens spotted, striped and patterned; in fact, linens of all kinds and in all shades.

Linens nowadays may be treated in a variety of ways, from the linen coat and skirt to the elaborate toilette. Personally, I prefer the happy medium, for I do not think linens should be overelaborate. To my mind, the prettiest of all are those with a little embroidery on the blouse and round the plain trotteuse skirt, worn with a leather band, a pretty colored scarf and a Breton sailor hat. This makes an ideal costume for the river.

In the linen frock I see salvation for the girl on a very limited dress allowance, for it seldom looks better than in blouse and skirt form. Scarlet in my opinion is one of the prettiest colors for the country, if it suits the wearer; this is run very close, however, by ducks' egg blue, white white, of course, embroidered in scarlet (the favorite French linen frock) is a delightful combination.

A rich deep cream is a favorite shade in coarse makes of linen, and there is a new purple shade which is very effective mixed with white. Many shades of blue, too, are worn, though I cannot remember having seen any very good navy blues. The old-fashioned butchers' blue is worn, embroidered in white, and in linon de soie there is a new shade of deep raspberry which is very much in vogue in Paris, but this fabric comes into the category of smarter frocks than the ordinary linens.

It is good news that we have revived the wearing of cotton materials of an very inexpensive order, such as zephyrs, batistes, etc. These form charming frocks if treated with the same care as the linen; that is to say, with no elaboration, unless you can afford to go to a clever dressmaker, which few of us can when it is a question of simple cotton frocks.

Then delaine is produced in such good designs nowadays that one feels it should hardly come into the category

AN ATTRACTIVE LINEN GOWN.

The trimming consists of stitched circles and stapping; cape and cuffs edged with narrow kilting.

of the country frock; but it still does so, being a very inexpensive fabric. Delaine is produced in navy blue with extremely good effect, which should be welcome news to the general public, for what is more universally becoming than a real, old-fashioned navy?

I think it may be said that we have somewhat tired of spots, or will do so ere long, although there is a certain amount of smartness about them which would certainly make them hold their own until the end of the season.

What a revival there is in favor of grass lawn. Tussore and linon de soie of the same shade. These are all admirable dust-resisting fabrics and when smartly made up have a chic all their own. But, like Tuscan, this color is not becoming. Grass lawn and taffeta are a favorite mixture for parasols, and some smart little frocks also are being made up in khaki colored grass lawn with trappings and trimmings of white taffeta.

ELLEN OSMONDE.

How He Got There.

"I owe my success in life to politics."

"Why, I didn't know that you had ever held office."

"I never have, but I ran for office once and got so badly beaten that I turned from politics in disgust and took up the line that has brought me a fortune."—Chicago Record-Herald.

For Young People

NIDDY NODDY.

Nodding, nodding, lower, lower,
Droops a bonny head;
Winking, winking, slower, slower,
Drowsy eyelids spread
Curtains white o'er eyes of blue,
Slumber-laden, peeping through
Golden fringes sweeping over
Cheeks as pink and sweet as clover;
While in dreamy accents slow
Drawls a wee voice, faint and low:
"Light-my-candle-please, somebody;
I'm-so-wriggley-in-my knees,
An'-my-head's so niddy-noddy
I can't-hold-it. Hurry-please,
'Cause-it might-roll off-you know,
An' I-wouldn't-want to-go
Up-to bed-without-my head,
'Thout my-head-go to-bed
'Thout-my-head—oh, no!
No! No! No!"

Niddy-noddy! Niddy-noddy!
Light her candle, quick, somebody!
Such a dire calamity
Threatens now this maiden wee!
Hurry! Skurry! or to bed
She must go without her head!
Oh! Oh! Oh!

—Marian Phelps, in Chicago Advance.

THE STORY OF A CAMEL.

When Animal Found That Plan of Revenge Had Miscarried It Tried to Kill Itself.

A valuable and high-bred camel working in an oil well in Africa was severely beaten by its driver. The man noticed that the animal was sulky for some days after, so he kept a sharp eye upon him, feeling sure that the beating would not go unavenged. The camel, in his turn, knew his master was watching him, so he, playing 'possum, as it were, was quiet and obedient, and the driver soon forgot all about it. At night the man slept on a raised platform in the mill, while the camel was stabled in a corner, and after several weeks had elapsed the driver woke up suddenly one night, and by the bright moonlight was able to see quite clearly everything in the mill. He saw the camel get up, look cautiously around, and steal softly to a bundle of old clothes that were thrown carelessly on the ground, and looked exactly like a sleeping figure. The animal suddenly threw itself violently upon the clothes, rolled upon them with all its weight, and began to tear and bite them with its strong teeth. Thinking itself avenged at last, the camel was quietly returning to the corner, when its master sat up and spoke to him. At the sound of his voice, and instantly perceiving the mistake, the animal was so mortified at his failure, and the discovery of his scheme, that it made a wild effort to dash its brains out against the wall, and would have done so had it not been for the interference of the driver.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Very Expensive.

He—You are very dear to me, love.

She—Then what did you do before you married me?"

"Saved money."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE KING'S STRIPED PONY.

Beautiful Zebra, Presented to Edward by Emperor Menelik, Makes Gentle Saddle Horse.

Zebras for carriage horses and for riding purposes may soon be a common sight, for a recent experiment at the London Zoo has demonstrated that these beautifully striped animals can be easily tamed. After spending four hours in breaking in a zebra Capt. Horace Hayes is able to ride it handily.

His first pupil was "Jennie," a nine-year-old zebra presented to King Edward by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia. When first led into the paddock she was

KING EDWARD'S ZEBRA.

fidgety and nervous. In order to sooth her Capt. Hayes stroked her gently with a long rod. She stood quite still during this proceeding, seeming not to resent it in the least. But when a man approached her with a halter she plunged and reared, raced madly round and round the paddock. Presently she quieted down and the trainer got near enough to slip a noose around her right leg. She tried to kick it loose, but in doing so got her left leg entangled in it. She was thrown forward on her front legs in a kneeling position, and then with a gentle push sent rolling on her side. Her four legs were then bound with ropes until she was utterly helpless. For an hour she was left in this plight, then the ropes were removed from her feet and she got up a meek and submissive creature.

She stood still while a bit was placed in her mouth and a saddle strapped to her back. Capt. Hayes climbed into the saddle and Jennie consented to be ridden. She makes an excellent saddle horse, intelligent, fast and thoroughly to be relied upon.

Faithful Dog Kills Himself.

Yardmaster Turner, of the Evansville & Terre Haute railroad, was recently attacked by a highwayman and is unable to report for duty. His dog, which had been in the habit of spending the day with him at the yard office, was manifestly worried by his absence, and later in the day, when he jumped into a vat of boiling pitch, the railroad men were convinced that he committed suicide.

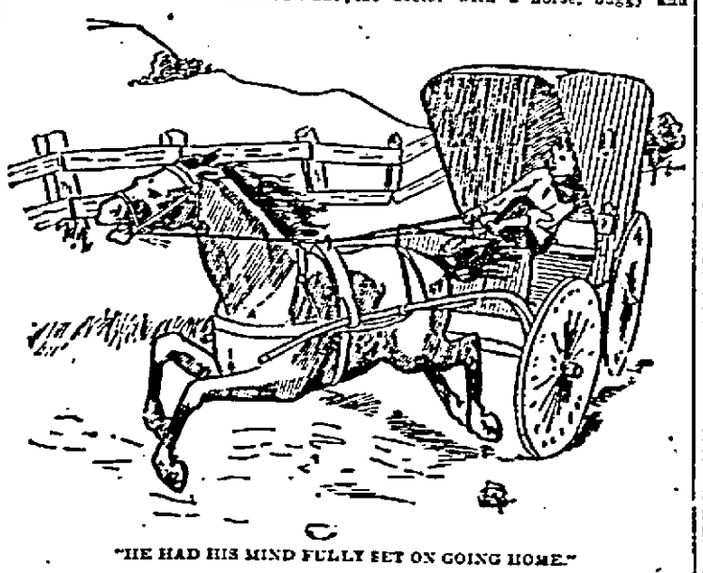
Electric Lights in Egypt.

Nearly every city in the interior of Egypt is now lighted by electricity.

JACK'S FIVE-DOLLAR RIDE

OLD CHARLIE knew a thing or two. When Jack Myers climbed into Dr. Allen's buggy and called: "Get up," Charlie knew that it was not his master who was jerking unkindly at the lines. Charlie also knew the shortest way home, and he remembered that the doctor's drives often lasted all day. Had he felt as frisky as he once did, and especially had he known that Jack Myers, the boy who was always playing tricks, was now trying one of them on the doctor and his good horse, there is no telling what might have happened.

Of course, the other boys were somewhat to blame. They had all seen the doctor tie his horse to the gate and pass up the long walk by the evergreen hedge to the big house, almost hidden by the trees. Jack had remarked what



"HE HAD HIS MIND FULLY SET ON GOING HOME."

a fine joke it would be to borrow the horse and buggy, take a ride and be back again before the doctor came out.

"You dare not do it!" exclaimed the boys.

Now, Jack was not what you would call a hero, but he was a meddlesome, tricky boy.

"Well," he shouted, "I'm going to have some fun, anyway." And as none of the other boys would join him, he unhitched the horse and jumped in.

No sooner did old Charlie feel the strange hand on the lines than he wheeled short around and headed for home.

"Get up!" cried Jack, as he grinned at his playmates. And Charlie did "get up." He almost forgot that he was no longer a colt. Faster and faster he went, until Jack thought it was time to slow down and turn around.

Charlie thought otherwise. He had the bit well in his mouth, and had his mind fully set upon going home. It was four good miles, and all Jack's tugging and sawing at the lines, all his cries of "Whoa!" might as well have been saved. Not until he could reach his head over his own barnyard gate did Charlie halt.

At first neither Mike, the good-natured hired man, nor the doctor's wife could believe what Jack told them when he stammered out a kind of confession. When finally Mike did get the truth through his head, he reached for the buggy whip, and would certainly have settled part of the account then and there had not Jack been exceedingly spry in taking the hint.

Long before the boy had walked the tedious four miles back, he had fully made up his mind to tell his father, and also the doctor, the whole story. Another thing he had resolved was that he would never again play a mean and meddlesome trick.

He was nearly home when he met the doctor with a horse, buggy and driver from the livery stable. The boys had told the doctor that Jack had gone to take a little drive. Naturally, the doctor's humor was not a pleasant one. Jack tried to explain that he was only fooling, and had not meant to carry the joke so far.

"Well, young man, I shall call upon your father to settle the account," said the doctor, sternly, as he drove away.

Early next morning Jack walked the four miles again to Dr. Allen's office. He made the best apology he could, and then handed the doctor ten dollars in silver, of his own saving.

"Your fooling cost me exactly half of that," said Dr. Allen, "and since you are doing all you can to correct the wrong, I shall be satisfied with just what I paid."

Jack thanked him, and then walked the four miles home again.

So it comes out in the end that old Charlie is the hero of this story. He had a fine four-mile run that reminded him of his colttish days, besides getting back early to the stable. And Jack—well, Jack paid very dear for his whistle, as Poor Richard says; but the lesson he learned made him a different boy.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your Vegetable Compound cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga.—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

"Lake Shore" Summer Tours.

Where are you going to spend this year's vacation? The Lake Shore Railway's book of "Summer Tours to Mountains, Lakes and Seashore" will help you to decide. It will be sent on application to C. F. Daly, Chief Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.

Johnny Was On.

"Johnny," said his employer, "my aunt died yesterday and I shall be absent from the office to-day. I want you to look after things."

"All right, sir," replied Johnny. "I hope you'll see a good game."—Boston Post.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease. A certain cure for swollen, sweating, hot, aching feet. At all druggists, 25c. Accept no substitute. Trial package FREE. Address A. S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A conservative member of parliament lost $125,000 at bridge. It is horrible to think of what might have happened if he had been a liberal.—Philadelphia North American.

Fits stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Free $2 trial bottle & treatise. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

STRATEGY THAT SUCCEEDED

One Way to Get a Woman to Take Her Hat Off in a Theater.

She sailed down the aisle just before the curtain rose for the matinee, an elegantly dressed woman of middle age and more, wearing a broad, black hat with a long, curving feather on it. She took a seat in front of two young women and gave not the slightest intimation of removing that marvelous tower of headgear, relates the Chicago Inter Ocean.

"Pardon me, but would you mind removing your hat?"

This request apparently made not the slightest impression on the owner of the handsome plume, and a few minutes later the second young woman asked, in a tone somewhat louder than that of her companion:

"Would you please be so kind as to take off your hat?"

The offender moved her head slightly, but otherwise gave no response.

The victims of fashion were silent for a few minutes and then one of them was heard to say very distinctly to her friend:

"Oh, well, perhaps she is a little bald. That, of course, explains it. Don't think of asking her again."

The woman with the hat started, and before the speaker had finished the offense was removed.

The Most Elusive.

Plodding Investigator—It is one of my hobbies that everything of a calamitous nature is caused by a microbe, and I am trying to locate and classify the strike microbe.

Man About Town—You won't find him, professor. He's the critter that draws the salary and keeps out of sight.—Chicago Tribune.

If the clergymen of the various denominations keep on agreeing not to marry divorced persons, the justices of the peace will all be buying automobiles and living in brownstone fronts.—Columbus (O.) State Journal.

HAS TRIED BOTH.

Travel for Health Vs. Dieting.

A man who was sent to Europe for his health and finally found cure in a little change in his diet says:

"I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years and two doctors here in Kenosha that treated me for over a year both told me there was no help for me. Then I had an expert from Chicago, but still received no relief; then followed another expert from Chicago who came to our house two times a month for four months. He gave me up like all the others and told me to take a trip across the ocean, which I did in the year 1899 and came home about as bad as when I started. The doctors told me my stomach lining was full of sores. Then I began to study my own case and learned of the diet recommended by the Postum Cereal Co., so I gave up coffee, pork and all greasy foods and began using Postum Food Coffee. Gradually I got better and better until I am well now as I ever was in my younger days, have no trouble and eat anything fit to eat.

"Sometimes away from home I am persuaded to drink coffee, but I only take a sip of it, for it tastes bitter and disagreeable to me, but the longer I use Postum the better I like it and the better I feel. I could say a great deal more of my experience with Postum, but think this will give everyone a good idea of what leaving off coffee and using Postum can do." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in every pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

The Turn of the Balance

By MARGARET JOHNSON

SHE had always loved him, eagerly, passionately, as few sisters, perhaps, love even an only brother. They had been comrades, playfellows, companions, from the time he began to toddle—he two years older than she, proud of her and devoted to her. She did not marry very young, simply because, as she frankly admitted, her suitors were not nearly as nice as Jim, and she could not bring herself to like anyone who fell below that invariable standard of comparison.

When at last she did say yes, it was to a man in every way Jim's opposite, except in that of being a thoroughly good fellow—a man grave, plain, practical and quiet, very much in love with her, and ready for her sake to adopt her delightful brother. Jim's business required him to travel a good deal, but when he came back it was to her.

She was very happy with her husband and with the little daughter who came to them after a year or two; but her happiness was more and more of the staid and quiet kind. She grew like her husband, as women will, as the years passed, falling into his sedate and prosaic attitude of mind, and losing some of the brilliancy and animation which had been her chief charm.

Jim, however, was the link that bound her to her youth. He was unchanged. With his coming, the sound of his elastic step, his ringing voice, came back all the brightness and gayety of the past. Joyously they renewed the old intercourse. Their childish associations, their old jokes and bywords, their old mutual attitude toward people and things, made their companionship a delight to them both. To the husband, in his quiet way, it was scarcely less. The three were at their best and happiest when they were together.

It was no wonder, then, that Jim's sudden marriage, after 15 such years, nearly broke Helen's heart. She knew it meant practically the losing of him out of her life. He would still be the affectionate and faithful brother, but the core of his fidelity and affection would be elsewhere. The new wife was a stranger. Her surroundings would be his, her interests, her friends, her associates, her life. The old days were over, and Helen knew it.

She was too wise and deep hearted a woman to cherish any petty jealousy. She made the bride heartily welcome, rejoiced honestly and only in her brother's happiness, and shed her inevitable tears in secret.

During the three perfect years of his married life, Helen continued to miss him keenly and constantly. How keenly, how constantly, she acknowledged to herself now for the first time, as she sat looking out of the carriage window, as she was borne steadily westward, toward the bereaved and grief-stricken home. The news of her sister-in-law's sudden death had come to her as a bewildering shock.

"I cannot believe it!" she cried to her husband. "I cannot! It was all so beautiful, so right, so perfect in every way—their life—Jim was so happy—and now to have it broken off short like this—ended forever, in a moment! It seems just like some dreadful mistake—somebody giving the wrong order, and throwing a whole lovely design into woeful wreck and ruin!"

Intense sympathy with her brother's grief had filled her mind during her hasty preparations for leaving home. But now that she had leisure to think, other considerations crowded into her busy brain. The thought: "This gives my brother back to me!" came again and again, throwing a curious brightness over all the haze of pain and grief that filled her heart.

His wife's family were nothing to him, nor he to them. Helen had met them, but had found them uncongenial. There was nothing in common between her warm, impulsive temperament and the cold reticence of theirs. Now that Katherine was gone, there would be nothing to bind him to them.

Of course, there was a chance—just a chance—that they might claim the baby!

Helen smiled a little to herself. As if Jim would dream for a moment of putting that precious charge into any arms but hers. He would never give it up entirely to anyone. Jim was not that kind of man. Besides, during the two short months of its existence he had grown exceedingly fond of the child, developing a capacity for parental affection which surprised Helen not a little. She did not herself care especially for children, on general principles; but Jim's child—Jim's little daughter! She would bring it up with her own Alice, and it should be a new and powerful link to bind her brother to her more closely than ever. Poor little motherless mite! It should never know the lack of a mother—she and Jim would see to that! And wherever his child was, there would be his home and his heart.

The house did not look like the house of mourning. The blinds were all up. Jim's sister-in-law—her name was Mary—met Helen at the door. She had done everything there was to be done. She was very calm and self-contained, and Helen felt miles away from her, in spite of their common sorrow.

The baby was to be christened that afternoon. Jim was upstairs in the nursery now, with the child. Helen's heart tightened with passionate feeling. She longed to leave this quiet woman, and to rush to those two whom she loved, to claim them—hers! But while she still sat, controlling herself, a step sounded on the stairs, and Jim came in.

"Why, Nell, you here," he said, almost in his old voice. And Helen was ashamed of the sob which broke from her as she saw his face—so changed in these few short days—so worn with grief and watching.

Later, when they had talked things over quietly—Jim was very quiet, and unselfishly concerned as always for the comfort of every one but himself—she asked if she might see the baby.

Her brother started a little. "Of course, of course," he said. "I forgot that you had not seen her. She was just waking up when I came down."

He rang the bell, and the nurse came in presently with the little thing in her arms.

Helen took her from the nurse. "You may go," she said. "I will send for you presently."

The feeling of a baby in the arms—the soft, warm, helpless bundle—no woman can withstand the mysterious influence of this appeal. Helen responded to it with all the ardor of her impulsive nature. Her brother watched her as she stood looking down at the child with tears in her eyes. Then he turned away to the window.

"Do you want her, Helen?" he asked, very low.

"Want her? Of course I do!" she cried passionately. "I feel as if she were mine already. Oh, Jim, you need not give her up, you know—she will be always yours; but you will let me have her to take care of and keep for you. We will be so tender of her, you and I—we will never let her miss her mother's love."

He did not reply for a moment. Then he spoke again, with something of an effort, and dully, his face still averted.

"Mary wants her, too?" he said.

Helen's heart gave a great leap, indignant, apprehensive, defiant.

"Oh, Jim," she said; all her protest was in the words and in her voice as she spoke them. It was no use to argue with Jim. Gentle as he was argument had always made him obstinate. He would do as he chose. To ignore the question—not to admit that there was a question—that was the best way with him. But even while she stood there with the child in her arms, and the appeal still in her face, Mary entered the room.

She looked quickly, comprehendingly at Helen and Jim, at the child in the other woman's arms. Then she spoke without prelude, her voice quiet, yet singularly breathless.

"We have no children," she said. "We have never had a child, John and I. We have always wanted one. And this is Katherine, my only sister's child. It would be like my own to me—what my own might have been—"

"But it is Jim's child," Helen broke in, "and Jim is my brother. I have a little daughter of my own, too, and she will be a sister to this one. They will be brought up together in Jim's home. No one could be what I can to Jim's child!"

Unconsciously she pressed the little creature closer as she spoke, and she broke into a sudden cry. The dull quiet of Jim's face changed and gave way. His hand clenched itself at his side.

"Katherine," he said, with a groan, "poor little Katherine!"

His voice broke; and Helen, hearing that and seeing in his face what she had not seen there before, the despairing anguish of a strong man whose grief forces itself through the iron bands of his self-control, forgot all else but him.

She laid the baby down hastily upon the sofa beside her, and ran to him.

"Oh!" putting her hands on his arm and laying her cheek upon it.

But Mary went swiftly and stealthily to the sofa and gathered the baby in her arms. She hushed its whimpering cry, lulled and fondled and talked to it with low murmurs and caresses of tenderness. She was still hanging over the little creature, absorbed and unconscious of the others, when Jim left his sister and crossed the room to her. She looked up and started, that expression still upon her face. "Give her to me!" said the child's father, almost roughly. And, taking it in his arms, he carried it quickly out of the room.

"It is for him to decide," said Mary, simply, after a little pause.

"Yes," Helen assented. She was content to hold her piece after that. It was for Jim to decide, and she had little fear as to the result.

The vicar's low voice, the stately phrases of the baptismal service, sounded solemnly in the silence.

Helen bowed her head, and could not see for tears. There was a little stir among the others. The child's father, very white and quiet, had taken her from the nurse and given her himself into the arms of the clergyman. He was an old man, dry and lifeless as a withered leaf, but there was a tremor in his voice, as he gave the child back to her father. He took her, and with bowed head went quickly towards his sister-in-law, to Mary, and laying the child in her arms, stood there beside her until the last prayer had been said, and the last "Amen" had fallen with inexpressible melancholy and pathos upon the deepened hush.

With characteristic energy and self-control, Helen hid her feelings deep within her heart, and showed, throughout the rest of that day, a composure and sweetness which would have deceived any but those who knew her best. Within herself she was saying passionately that she should never forgive her brother. Her disappointment was too keen, her sense of all it meant to her too deep and bitter. But for the moment she could but accept it silently, graciously, as she knew the other woman would have done in her place.

In the evening, when Jim and his sister were left alone together at last for a moment in the library, he went over to Helen by the fire, and took her hand.

"You are disappointed, Helen?" he asked.

She could not trust herself to speak, but stood looking down in a silence that was all too eloquent to the brother who understood her so well.

"You must forgive me, dear," he said. "It was hard, Helen. Heaven knows—but there was just one thing that settled it for me. I was thinking of Katherine—of the baby—and—I saw it plainly enough—you women cannot keep anything out of your faces, you know; Helen, you wanted—me; but Mary wanted—the baby!"

The unsparing inevitable appeal of the truth went home to Helen's heart. She acknowledged it in silence, looking straight into her brother's eyes—sad, earnest, unwavering.

And then she broke down and cried, with her face against his arm, and woman-like, forgave him.—Lady's Magazine.

Public Schools in Russia.

Social Service gives some late statistics regarding public schools in Russia. There are 84,544 public schools in the empire, of which number 40,131 are under the jurisdiction of the minister of public education, 42,588 under the jurisdiction of the holy synod, and the remainder under other departments. Of the pupils, 73,167 are adults, 3,231,631 boys and 1,203,902 girls. The teachers number 172,000. The maintenance of these schools costs more than $25,000,000. The average school tax for city schools is $9.50, and for village schools five dollars per pupil.

Russia's Troubles at Home

All of the Present Difficulties of the Czar Do Not Lie in the Far East.

"RUSSIA is a despotism tempered by assassination;" so a wit wrote of the empire ruled by the Little Father. Prince Kraptokin, the great scientific exponent of anarchism, describes Russia more seriously: "Autocracy, bureaucracy, no education, national and religious persecutions, exile without judgment."

Russia is so tremendously big that her centralization policy makes equable and good government peculiarly difficult. The Grand Duke Constantin once suggested that five separate parliaments were needed for the governing of the empire. Just glance at the extent of her territory, at the divers peoples she tries to rule with autocratic sway. The Russian empire (exclusive of the new province of Kwang Tung) comprises one-seventh of the land surface of the globe, covers, including its internal waters, 8,660,395 square miles. With this area, with a population of 140,000,000, it is small wonder her despotic rule meets with protest.

The Russian empire has well been called a veritable tower of Babel. Leaving out Siberia and central Asia, there are in European Russia and the Caucasus alone 46 different peoples:

STREET SCENE IN WARSAW, POLAND, SHOWING UNIVERSITY IN BACKGROUND.

Finns in the northwest, Lithuanians and Poles in the west, Roumanians in the southwest, many groups of Uralo-Altaic people in the east, in the southeast, Tartars in the Crimea, Greeks on the sea of Azov. In addition to these there are considerable numbers of Germans and a great many Jews; in the aggregate Russian empire there are over 5,000,000 Jews.

Though now making advance in industrial matters, Russia is distinctly an agricultural nation, 90 per cent. of all her people are peasants. The peasant rents from the landlord, as in Ireland; the landlord, generally an absentee, squandering his wealth abroad and letting the cultivation of the land rest with the peasant. Russia is very large and very poor, which facts partially explains the lack of education among the masses. The number of those that cannot read and write is shamefully high, 78 per cent., and while there exists among the better classes realization that the nation is kept from progress by the ignorance of the mushik, yet the fear that the latter may prove too strong if allowed an education has caused the ruling conservatives to keep the school book from him.

Though the Russian peasant of to-day is degraded and squalid, his condition is not nearly so low as it was back in the days of serfdom. The rural population of Russia by the eighteenth century was grouped in one common class, the serfs, regarded as the property of the landed proprietor of the state, and a class of abuses which repeatedly called for reforms. About the middle of the last century, under Alexander II., a powerful liberal reaction was inaugurated. The year 1861 was marked by the suppression of serfdom; in 1864 reformations were made in the courts of justice and the jury system; in 1865 steps were taken towards provincial self-government. These reforms stirred the apparently indifferent, fatalistic Russian, and there sprang up in the country a band of enthusiastic youth fired with the desire to aid the submerged majority. Russia's autocracy saw only cause for fear in the movement and foolishly and cruelly set to work to stamp out the spirit of brotherhood that was abroad. The would-be reformers were arrested, put in prisons, sentenced behind closed doors to Siberian exile. The nihilists now changed their tactics, turned from reformers to assassins; banded themselves into a secret society, laid daring plots, planned and executed deeds of atrocity that shocked the world. At last the fanatics brought affairs to a climax; in 1881, after many attempts succeeded in murdering Alexander II., the czar that had begun the task of liberation. After the committal of this base crime there was a political reaction; from the center of power there ceased to emanate radical experiments on behalf of the people.

To-day the government sedulously ferrets out and makes effort to suppress socialistic tendencies, but there is at present noticeable in Russia three distinct lines in which the people are making way against the old established order of things. In industrial centers labor organizations, in spite of press censorship and published warnings from the government, are making decided headway. Scattered over many provinces are no inconsiderable numbers of educated, devoted people that have deliberately cast their lot with the peasants in the desire to give the but recently freed serfs the guidance and protection needed by a people so long down trodden, for ages densely ignorant. These protectors are largely "populists," the zealous people who, in the early seventies, decided to give up their selfish ease to work with the people; the higher order of nihilists. Though thousands of them were forced by the police to surrender their work, and many were exiled to Siberia, still to-day the element is of marked strength and a valuable factor in the rise of the peasant against despotism.

Separation from the Orthodox church, a body of people hostile to the official church and existing government, is a religious movement now gaining strength in Russia and fraught with no little political import. The dissenters have been, and still are, severely persecuted, but they now number in greater Rusia alone 12,000,000 people. In addition to the friction caused by the defection from the Greek church, is the complexity that arises because of the widely diverse forms of religion existing in the country; the Roman Catholicism of the Polish population, the Protestant faith of the German and Finn, the Buddhism of the Mongols, the Mussulman faith of Crimean Russians.

The industrial depression in Russia and the famine of 1901 gave opportunity to the socialists and liberals of the land to stir up the people as the nihilists were not able to do. The professional and official classes both are taking part in expressions of disapproval of the government, though still retaining loyalty to the czar, whom, they maintain, is kept in ignorance of existing conditions. Students of the institutions of higher education are boldly showing their sympathy with the oppressed, and from time to time their acts are of a decidedly revolutionary character. Revolutionary tracts are sent out from government offices, the nobility discuss political reforms, the works of banished Russian writers somehow find entrance into the country and wide circulation.

The government has endeavored to suppress these intellectual leaders by banishment to the country districts, and the result has been a wider field for the workers. Violence has marked the recent movement; the agitators have resorted to assassination methods; the Cossack police have dragged and shot down the rioters, and offenders have received the Siberian sentence. Women, too, have taken part in the student riots, and, like the men, have felt the Cossack whips on their backs. In addition to the student riots, strikes and labor riots have occurred in scattered portions of Russia, and agragarian riots have led to violence of no small extent. In the various uprisings the soldiery have some times been too weak to interfere; some times too mutinous.

KATHERINE POPE.

GIVES VIGOR TO THE SOIL

Recent investigations indicate that the chief source of the enrichment of the soil, noted particularly in wooded lands, is not altogether due to a conservation of the moisture and the addition to the soil of needed elements by the decomposition of the fallen leaves. Of probably greater importance is the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by dead forest leaves when these rest on a moist substratum of soil. In effect this phenomenon is similar to that which is produced by the tubercle growths on the roots of legumes and allied plant families.

A similar observation has been made in regard to the mountain pine, which, if verified, will account for the hardiness of this tree and the ease with which it maintains itself in soils that contain comparatively few nutrients. It has been found by the Danish Heather Improvement society, which is interested in planting trees on barren sandy stretches on the western coast of Jutland, that spruce and mountain pine, when planted together in pairs, mutually help each other to thrive, the valuable nitrogen-fixing functions of the pine serving to provide nourishment for both trees. It has been repeatedly observed that where such trees are planted in proximity on barren lands if the pine is cut down while the spruce is still young the latter will die or else make a sickly growth. On the contrary, curiously enough, if the pine is not cut down until after the spruce gets a good start the latter will make better progress than if the pine had been allowed to live.

A Heavy Cake.

"So mamma made the cake for your birthday with her own hands, did she, Willie?"

"Yes, sir."

"And why did she put all the candles in it?"

"Oh, I guess she wanted it to appear light."—Yonkers Statesman.

CATARRH IS THE CAUSE OF MOST KIDNEY DISEASES.

PE-RU-NA CURES CATARRH.

Captain James L. Dempsey, Captain 2nd Precinct Troy Police Force, writes from 198 Ferry St., Troy, N. Y., as follows:

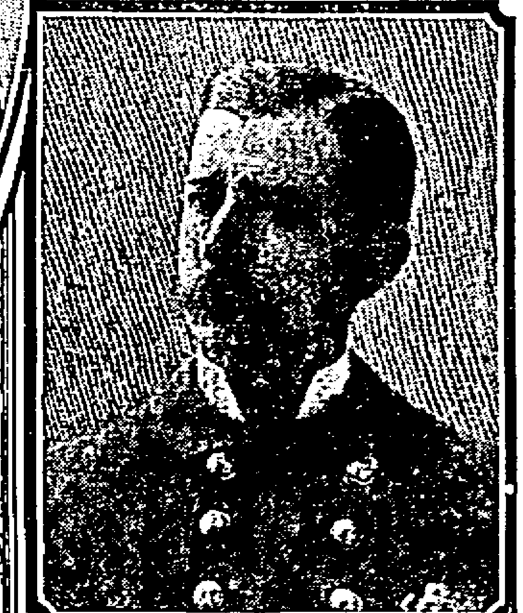
"From my personal experience with Peruna I am satisfied it is a very fine remedy for catarrhal affections, whether of the head, lungs, stomach or pelvic organs. It cures colds quickly, and a few doses taken after undue exposure prevents illness.

"Some of the patrolmen under me have also found great relief from Peruna. It has cured chronic cases of kidney and bladder troubles, restored men suffering from indigestion and rheumatism, and I am fully persuaded that it is an honest, reliable medicine, hence I fully endorse and recommend it." JAMES L. DEMPSEY.

Officer A. C. Swanson writes from 607 Harrison St., Council Bluffs, Ia., as follows:

"As my duties compelled me to be out in all kinds of weather I contracted a severe cold from time to time, which settled in the kidneys, causing severe pains and trouble in the pelvic organs.

"I am now like a new man, am in splendid health and give all praise to Peruna."—A. C. Swanson.



CAPTAIN JAMES L. DEMPSEY.

Samuel R. Sprecher, Junior Beadle Court Angelina, 3,422 I. O. O. F., 205 New High St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"I came here a few years ago suffering with catarrh of the kidneys, in search of health. I thought the climate would cure me, but found I was mistaken. But what the climate could not do Peruna could and did do. Seven weeks' trial convinced me that I had the right medicine, and I was then a well man. I know of at least twenty friends and members of the lodge to which I belong who have been cured of catarrh, bladder and kidney trouble through the use of Peruna, and it has a host of friends in this city." SAMUEL R. SPRECHER.

Catarrh of the Kidneys a Common Disease—Kidney Trouble Often Fails to Be Regarded as Catarrh by Physicians.

Catarrh of the kidneys is very common indeed. It is a pity this fact is not better known to the physicians as well as the people.

People have kidney disease. They take some diuretic, hoping to get better. They never once think of catarrh. Kidney disease and catarrh are seldom associated in the minds of the people, and, alas, it is not very often associated in the minds of the physicians. Too few physicians recognize catarrh of the kidneys. They doctor for something else. They try this remedy and that remedy. The trouble may be catarrh all the time. A few bottles of Peruna would cure them.

Pe-ru-na Removes the Cause of the Kidney Trouble.

Peruna strikes at the very centre of the difficulty, by eradicating the catarrh from the kidneys. Catarrh is the cause of kidney difficulty. Remove the cause and you remove the effect. With unerring accuracy Peruna goes right to the spot. The kidneys are soon doing their work with perfect regularity.

Thousands of Testimonials.

Thousands of testimonials from people who have had kidney disease which had gone beyond the control of the physician are received by Dr. Hartman every year, giving Peruna the whole praise for marvelous cures.

Pe-ru-na Cures Kidney Disease.

Peruna cures kidney disease. The reason it cures kidney disease is because it cures catarrh. Catarrh of the kidneys is the cause of most kidney disease. Peruna cures catarrh wherever it happens to be located. It rarely fails.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Forbidden Fruit.

A request was once made to the authorities of one of the colleges at Cambridge that room might be found on the spacious lawns of their garden for the lady students of Girton College to play lawn tennis.

Guessing clearly enough what would be the result of the admission of these students of the fairer sex among the undergraduates, the master replied that it was ordered in the statutes of the college that the gardens must be devoted to the purpose of floriculture, and must not be used for husbandry.—Spare Moments.

She Had Hopes.

Husband—When I see all these bills I am tired of life. Do you think the time will ever come when we shall be out of debt?

Wife (cheerfully)—Why not, darling? You know that you are carrying an exceptionally large life insurance.—Stray Stories.

Old Soldier's Story.

Sonoma, Mich., June 13.—That even in actual warfare disease is more terrible than bullets is the experience of Delos Hutchins, of this place. Mr. Hutchins as a Union Soldier saw three years of service under Butler Banks in the Louisiana swamps, and as a result got crippled with Rheumatism so that his hands and feet got all twisted out of shape, and how he suffered only a Rheumatic will ever know.

For twenty-five years he was in misery, then one lucky day his druggist advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Of the result Mr. Hutchins says:

"The first two boxes did not help me much, but I got two more, and before I got them used up I was a great deal better. I kept on taking them, and now my pains are all gone and I feel better than I have in years. I know Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure Rheumatism."

If it were not for the parodies many a great poem would go unread.—Chicago Tribune.

Do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—J. F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Yesterday is dead, to-morrow is unborn. Distribute your bouquets to-day.

Most of the Chinese reports of the war won't wash.—Indianapolis News.

TOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

Helping the kidneys is helping the whole body, for it is the kidneys that remove the poisons and waste from the body. Learning this simple lesson has made many sick men and women well.

Judge A. J. Felter of 318 South E St., San Bernardino, Calif., says:—"For 15 years my kidneys were not performing their functions properly. There was some backache, and the kidney secretions were profuse, containing also considerable sediment. Finally the doctors said I had diabetes. Doan's Kidney Pills wrought a great change in my condition and now I sleep and feel well again."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Judge Felter will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box.

SORE FEET SORE HANDS

One Night Treatment with

CUTICURA

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* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.
No. 8 has solid vestibuled sleepers between Minneapolis and Montreal.
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No. 14—3:25 a. m——Daily, except Sunday
No. 2—10:18 a. m——Daily, except Sunday
No. 6—11:22 p. m——Daily
No. 30—4:15 p. m——Sunday only
No. 52—4:45 p. m——way freight, D. ex. Sun

NORTH BOUND ARRIVE.

No. 5—11:22 p. m——Daily, except Sunday
No. 17—1:32 p. m——Daily, except Sunday
No. 11—8.50 a. m——Daily
No. 31—2:50 p. m——Sunday only
No. 53—9.05 a. m——way freight, D. ex. Sun

June 28, 1903. W. C. BINER, Agent.

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COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from fourth page.

Section 1. Section one of an ordinance adopted May 1, 1894 and entitled "An Ordinance for Fire Limits and Establishing a Fire Department," as amended May 8, 1895, and as further amended July 10, 1903, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. The west one-half of of blocks 4, 9, 15 and 26, the south two-thirds of block 14, lots 1, 2 and 3 of block 19, and the whole of blocks 20, 21, 24 and 25, all of the Original Plat of Rhinelander, and all that part of block 2 of the First Addition to Rhinelander lying west of Stevens street, shall be known as the fire limits of the city of Rhinelander.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication.

Offered by Louis Stumpner, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Swedberg and seconded by Alderman Johnson that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be placed on its passage. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Swedberg and seconded by Alderman Divers that the ordinance be passed. Carried, all voting aye.

Report from Committee on Fire Department in regard to petition of F. A. Hildebrand for improving his building on south Brown street was read and they recommended that such petition be granted.

Moved by Alderman Divers and seconded by Alderman Crofoot that said report be accepted and petition granted. Carried, all voting aye.

Report from Supt. of Water Works, to whom was referred the petition from John Schwartz, engineer at the pumping station, for an increase in wages, was read.

I recommend the salary of Mr. Schwartz to be placed at $55.00 per month. Respectfully,
A. D Sutton,
Supt. of Water Works.

Moved by Alderman Olson and seconded by Alderman Divers that the report be accepted and Mr. Schwartz's salary placed at $55.00 per month. Carried, all voting aye.

The following report from the Board of Public Works in regard to extending the Thayer street sewer from the center of lot 4, block 9, Original Plat, north 610 feet to the southwest corner of block 3 of the Original Plat or to the Soo depot.

We recommend that the extension be made and that the sewer be laid seven feet below the street grade.

Signed, Richard Reed, Emil Johnson, A. W. Shelton, Board of Public Works.

Moved by Alderman Crofoot and seconded by Alderman Bock that the report be accepted and the Board of Public Works be instructed to advertise for bids for the laying of said sewer. Carried, all voting aye.

Report from the Board of Public Works in regard to water main extension on Monico street was read.

We recommend that such improvement be made at once.

Signed, Richard Reed, Emil Johnson, A. W. Shelton, Board of Public Works.

Moved by Alderman Olson and seconded by Alderman Swedberg that the report be accepted and said Board of Public Works be instructed to advertise for the laying of said water main extension. Carried, all voting aye.

Report from Board of Public Works in regard to petition asking for the opening up of Dahl street east along the south side of block 18, of the Second Addition, also Rives street east one block from the intersection of Eastern avenue, was read.

We recommend that the work be done on Dahl street, but no work be done on Rives street at present.

Signed, Richard Reed, Emil Johnson, A. W. Shelton, Board of Public Works.

Said recommendation was upon motion accepted.

The following ordinance was introduced by Alderman Crofoot.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Sections 3 and 4 of an ordinance adopted May 1, 1894, entitled "An Ordinance Relating to Dogs" are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 3. The owner, possessor or keeper of any such dog shall cause every dog so licensed to wear a collar around his neck with the metal tag as aforesaid, securely fastened to it. Every bull dog in the city shall be securely muzzled at all times with a wire and leather muzzle.

Section 4. It is hereby made the duty of all police officers of the city to kill and destroy in a summary manner any bull dog found at large in the city not so muzzled.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its adoption and publication.

Offered by C. S. Crofoot, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Divers and seconded by Alderman Stumpner that the rules be suspended and the ordinance be placed on its passage. Carried.

Moved by Alderman Stumpner and seconded by Alderman Johnson that the ordinance be passed. Carried, all voting aye.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that a sewer be laid on Rives street from Anderson street to Brown street, and the Board of Public Works are instructed to advertise for bids for the construction of such sewer, bids to be submitted to the council at the next meeting.

Offered by Frank Divers, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Crofoot and seconded by Alderman Bock that the resolution be adopted as read. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by Alderman Divers and seconded by Alderman Johnson that the Committee on Fire Department be authorized to purchase a horse or a team for the fire department. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by Alderman Divers and seconded by Alderman Swedberg that the Chief of Fire Department be authorized to remove fire alarm box No. 34 at the Soo mill office, to the Second ward, at some suitable place at the east end of the first viaduct. Carried, all voting aye.

Moved by Alderman Stumpner and seconded by Alderman Johnson that the purchasing agent for the fire department be authorized and instructed to have the building at hose house No. 2, repaired.

Amendment to said motion that it shall include the Committee on Fire Department with the purchasing agent. Amendment carried. The original motion as amended carried, all voting aye.

The following report was read:

Rhinelander, Wis., May 21, 1904.

To the Honorable Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander:

At a meeting of citizens called by Mayor Stapleton at the court house Saturday evening, May 21, 1904 for the purpose of getting an expression of opinion regarding the advisability of granting to the Rhinelander Lighting Co. a twenty year franchise, also regarding the making of permanent street improvements,

It was moved and carried that it be recommended to the mayor and council that they grant to the Rhinelander Lighting Co. a twenty year franchise along the lines proposed in the report of the committee to which the council had referred this matter. The discussion regarding street improvements developed the fact that macadamized streets would be cheapest and best for this city and a motion was made and carried to recommend to the mayor and council that they should, in the future, as far as possible, make all street improvements of a permanent character, first making all the sewer and water connections as far as the curb line and that the streets in the business part of the city should be first improved, keeping in view the idea of making one permanent street from the north side of the city to the south side, as it developed in the discussion that it was the opinion of the majority present that we ought to have one good throughfare extending through the city for the benefit of its traffic.

Signed by
W. E. Brown, Chairman.
F. E. Parker, Secretary.

The following report was read:

To the Mayor and Common Council. Gentlemen:

Your special committee to whom was referred the Ordinance granting a franchise to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson would respectfully report as follows:

Your committee met and fully investigated the proposition covered by this ordinance. We are satisfied that the rights which would be granted by this franchise are in no way exclusive and we are unable to see that the city in granting this franchise would be parting with anything of any financial value to the city. The consideration of free incandescent lights offered by such ordinance to the city would appear to amount at the present time to about thirty dollars per month.

We consider this a very liberal payment for any rights which the city parts with in granting this franchise and think the city is making a good bargain on these terms.

We recommend that the following ammendments be made to the ordinance.

That section three be amended by adding to it the following: In case the city shall build a city hall during the life of this franchise all necessary lights for lighting such city hall shall be furnished to the city free of charge during the life of this franchise."

If the city during the life of such franchise shall determine to own or to operate its own lighting plant, and appraisers or commissioners shall be appointed to fix the amount to be paid by the city for the lighting plant which is operated under this franchise, this franchise shall not be considered as adding anything to the value of such plant.

E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixon, their heirs and assigns shall not have the right to charge the city for Arc lights similar to those now in use and operated on the Philadelphia Moonlight Schedule, more than six dollars per month.

Dated May 14, 1904.

Signed, C. H. Roepcke, Frank Divers, Chas. B. Crofoot, Committee.

Moved by Alderman Bock, seconded by Alderman Gilligan that the report of the committee be accepted.

Aldermen Barnes, Bock, Crofoot, Divers, Gilligan, Roepcke and Swedburg voting aye, and aldermen Ball, Guyette, Johnson, Olson and Stumpner voting no.

Motion carried.

The original ordinance introduced by Alderman Roepcke at the meeting of council May 3rd, 1904, was read.

An ordinance granting to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson the right to construct, erect, maintain and use lines of poles and wires for the transmission of electric power and light within the limits of the streets and alleys of the city of Rhinelander.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rhinelander do ordain as follows:

Section 1. Permission and authority is hereby given to E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson of Rhinelander, Wisconsin, their heirs and assigns, to build, construct, maintain and use lines of poles and electric wires within the limits of all the streets and alleys of the City of Rhinelander until the first day of January, 1924, for the purpose of transmitting light and power along said wires. The poles for such lines shall be placed at such points on the streets as the Board of Public Works shall direct, and shall be moved from time to time as said board shall direct, but all removals so ordered shall be reasonable. Such lines of wires shall be erected and maintained at the height from the ground provided by Section 1,329a of the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin.

The rights herein granted are not exclusive, but the city reserves the right to grant other similar privileges at any time to any person, persons or corporation.

The said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns shall at all times hold the City of Rhinelander harmless on account of any damages that may be suffered by any person lawfully using the streets and public highways of the city, on account of any negligence of the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, in the erection, maintainance and operation of said lines of wires and poles.

Section 2. The prices which may be charged by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, to users of incandescent lighting shall not exceed fifteen cents per 1000 watts.

Section 3. As a consideration for the granting of the rights herein granted, the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, shall furnish to the city, free of charge during the life of this franchise, all necessary lights for the city council room, city clerk's office, city lock-up, two hose houses, and lights to the city free public library to the amount of five dollars per month at the rate of ten cents per 1000 watts.

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication and its acceptance in writing by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson within thirty days after its said passage.

Offered by C. H. Roepcke, alderman.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that section 2 of the pending electric light franchise is amended so as to read as follows:

Section 2. The price which may be charged by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, to users for incandescent lighting, shall not exceed ten cents per 1000 watts for current actually used.

Offered by Chas. F. Barnes, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Divers and seconded by Alderman Crofoot that the resolution be adopted as read, Aldermen Ball, Barnes, Bock, Divers, Crofoot, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepcke and Swedberg voting aye, and Alderman Stumpner voting no. Carried.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that Section 3 of the pending electric light franchise be amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"In case the city shall build a city hall during the life of this franchise all necessary lights for lighting such city hall shall be furnished to the city free of charge during the life of this franchise.

If the city during the life of this franchise shall determine to own or to operate its own lighting plant and appraisers or commissioners shall be appointed to fix the amount to be paid by the city for the lighting plant, which is operated under this franchise, this franchise shall not be considered as adding anything to the value of such plant. E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixson, their heirs and assigns, shall not have the right to charge the city for arc lights similar to those now in use, for all night lighting and every night, more than six dollars per month for each light."

Offered by Frank Divers, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Roepcke and seconded by Alderman Bock that said resolution be adopted, Aldermen Ball, Barnes, Bock, Crofoot, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepcke and Swedburg voting aye and Alderman Stumpner voting no. Resolution carried.

The following resolution was read:

Resolved that section 4 of the pending electric light franchise be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after its passage and publication and its acceptance in writing by the said E. A. Forbes and C. A. Wixon within ninety days after the said passage.

Offered by Chas. F. Barnes, alderman.

Moved by Alderman Crofoot seconded by Alderman Johnson that said resolution be adopted, alderman Ball, Barnes, Bock, Crofoot, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepcke and Swedburg voting aye, and Alderman Stumpner voting no. Resolution carried.

Moved by Alderman Divers seconded by Alderman Olson that the ordinance as amended be accepted and adopted, alderman Ball, Barnes, Bock, Crofoot, Divers, Gilligan, Guyette, Johnson, Olson, Roepcke and Swedburg voting aye, and Alderman Stumpner voting no. Motion carried.

Upon motion council adjourned.

Gust Swedburg,
City Clerk.

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LAKE CAMP, No. 1749, M. W. of A. Rhinelander, Wis.
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